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VOL. III. NO. 150 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

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SATURDAY 26th June	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
SUNDAY. 4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th „	Khyber	9000	..	..
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25th „	Caledonia	8000	....	..
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Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

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Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
KanagawaMaru	K. Higo	3801	19th June	1st July
KamakuraMaru	T. Kuwabara	6238	18th June	30th June
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	3rd July	15th July
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	14th July	26th July

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Steamers	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of London	9000	30th June	..
City of Lahore †	6947	26th June	..

† The City of Lahore will not call at Marseilles

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
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Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

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S. S. "ORMARA" of 4,742 tons on or about 27th June via Negapatam.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

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26th June 1915.

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Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July, 1915.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

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High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

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Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
15

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WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED purchasers for thirty candies corundum stones. Quoting prices apply to: TIMOTHY PINTO and SONS, Traders and Corundum Miners, Mangalore, S. Canara. 1070

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WANTED—A TEMPORARY Female Sub-assistant Surgeon for three months only, to be in charge of Jubilee Female Hospital, Bahawalpur.
Pay Rs. 80 per mensem with free quarters.
Apply to the Medical Officer, Bahawalpur State, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned).
UMAR BAKSH, L. M. S.,
Medical Officer Bahawalpur State.
173

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED at once for the E. I. Railway Oak Grove Hill School near Mussoorie, an experienced ASSISTANT MISTRESS (trained) to prepare pupils for the Junior Cambridge Local Examination. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem with free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing, and medical attendance.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER, E.I.R. Hill School, Oak Grove, Karipani, U.P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.
Calcutta, the 21st June, 1915. 166

WANTED.

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED—By cheerful French family, to let comfortable airy rooms with excellent board by week or month. E. L. F. Home comforts. Very moderate. Good central locality. Address to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED a EUROPEAN HOUSE-KEEPER with nursing qualifications for upcountry.
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WANTED for outstation an INTELLIGENT CLERK, having experience of Spinning and Weaving Mill work. A graduate preferred. Salary Rs. 100. Apply to Box No. 425, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1081

WANTED an experienced and qualified man to do the work of boring into wells with Musto boring machine. Apply sharp stating pay with copies of testimonials to the
DEWAN,
RADHANPUR, STATE.
1092

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WANTED—For B. B. & C. I. Railway School, Sirsa, a Head Mistress and Kindergarten Mistress; must be trained and certificated, salaries 80/ and 70/ respectively rising to 100/ and 80/ Required to join by 1st August.—Apply ASSISTANT ENGINEER in Charge, Sirsa, Punjab. 171

AGRICULTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted. One holding certificate of the Bombay School of Art and thoroughly experienced in an Architect's Office. Also knowledge of estimating and construction—a necessity. Copies only of the testimonials to be forwarded immediately to Box No. 428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1096

WANTED a GRADUATE with Science and Persian as voluntary subjects on pay Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 75 for the English School Viramgam. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 30th June, 191
(Sd.) CHHAGANLAL HARILAL,
MEHTA.
President.
1020 Viramgam Municipality.

WANTED for the Municipality of Matheran an OVERSEER well experienced in the construction of roads and buildings. A knowledge of surveying necessary. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem net and free quarters.—Applications received upto 15th July.
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Matheran Municipality. 1050

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200

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J. PATTERSON.
Ag. Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
Southern Circle.
Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle,
Coimbatore, dated 17th June 1915.
170

FOR SALE.

OUTLINES of the Tudor Period. Price 4 annas. 6 copies, Rs. 1-4-0. Booksellers, or FRAMROZE NUSSERVANJI, 105, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. 1091

FOR SALE.—Going cheap a double aluminium bedstead mounted with solid brass with spring and cotton Mattress. Can be seen. Apply to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

FOR SALE A GRAY ARAB, SHOWY BROUGHAM (by Press), vis-a-vis and shigram. Also a full sized billiard table and an upright piano almost new (by Errard. Apply J. Markar, Vatchha's Bungalow, Hill Road, Bandra. 1073

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

TO CAPITALISTS.—For sale as a going concern, a manufacturing business with world-wide reputation, with palatial range of pucca buildings, with up-to-date Machinery, Stock-in-trade, in the Punjab. Price Rs. 2 lakhs. For full particulars, address No. 422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1062

FOR SALE.—By orders of the Government of India.—THE TERRACE, Murree, late the Summer Residence of General Officer Commanding Northern Army. The property, which occupies the finest site in Murrie, comprises a large residence with two small bunglows and ample out offices, and is suitable for occupation by a large establishment, or might be extended for use as a hotel. The grounds are nine acres in extent. Full particulars and plans can be had by prospective purchasers from the undersigned to whom offers may be sent.
F. GLANVILLE,
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Commanding Royal Engineers,
2nd (Rawalpindi) Division,
174 Murree.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDUL HUSSEIN AHMEDJEE KAMA, of Bombay Dawoodi Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, merchant Deceased. AMINABOO, widow of the said ABDUL HOOSEIN AHMEDJI KAMA, of Bombay Dawoodi Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Abdul Rehman Street, in the City of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 4th day of June, 1915.
(Sd.) Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
1093 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 672 of 1913.—Re: Kisonchand Gogildas.
No. 27 of 1914.—Re Mahomed Abdul Rehman Memon.
No. 62 of 1914.—Re: Mahomedally Abdulhusein Dawoodi Bora and another traded as Mahomedally Abdul Husein.
No. 153 of 1914.—Re Esub Ahmed Vora.
No. 213 of 1914.—Re: Lalbi and Kulsumbi widows of Balamia Mahomed Dekhmi.
No. 284 of 1914.—Re: G. S. Mukadum.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to declare final Dividends in the above matters.

Creditors who have not proved their claims, are requested to do so in the Office of the Official Assignee of Bombay on or before the 17th day of July 1915. If they fail to do so, their claims will be expunged and the Official Assignee will proceed to make final dividends without regard to their claims.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 11th day of June, 1915.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
972.

BOGIE RAIL AND TIMBER TRUCKS FOR THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed Tenders for the construction of 10 Bogie Rail and Timber trucks are invited to reach the office of the Secretary of the Railway Board, Simla, not later than noon on 10th July, 1915, at which place time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery of the said 10 Bogie Rail and Timber trucks 5'6" gauge, body 45'-0" long and 9'6" wide inside, during 1915-16.

2. Specifications and drawings can be obtained on payment of Rupees thirty (Rs. 30) (which will not be refunded) per set from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent's Office, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, Punjab.

3. Tenders should specify place of delivery.

4. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign reasons for non-acceptance.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla 23rd June, 1915.
1095.

NOTICE.

From and after this date the undersigned will be prepared to accept Fire Insurance Risks in the Bombay Presidency, on behalf of the London Assurance Corporation established in A.D. 1720 and Incorporated in England.

FRAMJEE SONS & Co.,
Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
926

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PIROJSHAW NUSSERWANJI KARANI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, charge, lease, lien easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any of them.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground hereditaments and premises situate lying and being on the Khetwady Main Road in the Registration Sub District of Bombay in the District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2295 and New No. 9357 Old Survey No. 828 and New Survey No. 5494 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 1880-1881 (1) 1881 (2) and 1881 (3) and Street Nos. 143-145-145A and 145B and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North and East by the properties of Sir Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha on or towards the South by the Khetwady Main Road and on or towards the West by the Khetwady Twelfth Lane and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1915.
ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1097

NOTICE.

RE. W. WOLF & SONS AN ALIEN FIRM IN LIQUIDATION.

AS LIQUIDATOR for the above mentioned firm, I am hereby directed to give notice to all concerned, to submit their claims to me within one calendar month from the date hereof. No claims sent after the above date will be considered.

D. M. TOMBROFF,
Liquidator, W. Wolf & Sons.
Motilal's Mansions.
14/6, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 17th June, 1915.
1032

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF CEMENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. SHAW & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort; by order of the offices concerned.
25 casks cement.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME SUBSTANTIALLY MADE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD OPEN CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-45 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. SHAW & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort, very valuable and handsome substantially made teak and blackwood open carved household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome upholstered drawing room suite, mahogany marble top tables, one very rich open carved blackwood marble top side board, teakwood single and double door almyras with bevelled glass mirror, dressing and washhand tables, tiled top teapoys, cloth and gown press, long and folding arm easy chairs, hat stand, cloth basket, partition screen, hanging meatsafe, umbrella stand, copying presses &c., &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding home.

The above is now on view.
SHAW & Co.,
Bombay, 26th June, 1915.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the Island and Presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note.—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents,
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LIST.
N. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 9,500 CWTS.
NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th June, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the Godown No. 73 bearing Port Trust, No. 124 Broach Street, Dana Bunder by order of Messrs. Vardhman Bros., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Ramchandra Doongersidas.
9,500 Cwts. New Brown Bold Linseed, (Passed in Survey).
A deposit up to 25 p.c. shall have to be paid at the time of the Auction Sale if asked by the Auctioneers, and the balance shall be paid and the delivery shall be taken within 4 days of the sale.

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 28TH JUNE AND TUESDAY, THE 29TH JUNE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF THE BALANCE STOCK IN TRADE, SHOP FURNITURE, FITTINGS, ETC., OF THE SHOP OF THE WELL-KNOWN TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS MESSRS. A. FREDOON AND COMPANY AT MEDOWS STREET.
On MONDAY, the 28th June, and TUESDAY, the 29th June, both days at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the entrance of Medows Street and next to Messrs. Dunnett & Co., Saddlers, the balance stock-in-trade shop furniture, electric fittings, etc., of the shop of the well-known Tailors and Outfitters Messrs. A. Fredoon & Co., closing business consisting of a large lot of Woollen Cashmeres, Twill Flannels, Donigal cloths, fancy wastings zephyr cloths, ready made suites, dressing gowns, leather goods, hand bags, Gladstone bags, brief bags, suit cases, Holdalls, various sorts of hats, rich woollen socks, ties, towels, bedsheets, table covers, pillows, pillow cases, ready made shirts, collars, collar boxes, water proofs, high class binoculars in cases, walking sticks, shop furniture such as sliding door cupboards, window show cases, large shelves show cases, cutters tables, counters, writing tables, Singer's Sewing Machines, chival glass, electric fans and lights and several other miscellaneous articles.
The above goods are on view.
P.S.—The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit private purchasers and this sale affords gentlemen an opportunity to make up their fresh stock for monsoon.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT MODYKHANA AND MINT ROAD, FORT.
Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Jinvala attorneys for the mortagees Messrs. Keshawlal Chhagganlal and Jamnadas Chhaganlal and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Javervahu widow of Pitambardas Naranji and by virtue of of power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of May 1913 and made between the mortgagor Bai Javervahu widow of Pitambardas Naranji of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will put up for sale by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1915, at the undermentioned time on the premises the immovable properties described in the schedule hereunder. The property in lot No. 1, will be sold subject to an Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of March, 1904 for Rs. 25,000 made between the mortgagor of the one part and Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and others of the other part.

SCHEDULE.
LOT NO. 1 AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).
All the pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent tenure together with the several messuages, tenements and buildings, houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody-Street in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 407 and 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property described in the second Schedule hereunder written, on the West partly by the property of Ragunathgir Ratnagir and partly by Mody Lane, on the north partly by the property of Ragunatteger Rantnagir and partly by Mody Lane and on the South by the property of Parbhudas Jeewandas Kothari and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 740-730 and 731 Collector's New Nos. 5944-5945 and 5947 old Survey Nos. 1287, 1090 and 1288 and new Survey Nos. 8353, 8535, and 2/8534 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1972 and Street Nos. 177-179.
LOT NO. 2 AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).
All that piece or parcel of Municipal land or ground together with messuage tenements buildings and stables standing thereon situate at Rampart Row or Mint Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 162 and 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, the land being not surveyed by Colonel Laught on it does not bear Collector's number or New Survey number and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1972 and Street Nos. 102-104 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Rampart Row or Mint Street on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described in the first schedule on or towards the North by the Mody Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Parbhudas Jeewandas Kothari.
For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds etc., apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Jinwala Attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office No. 373 Hornby Road, within the Fort, or to the undersgned.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th June, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

A rare opportunity to those being fond of having Art Curios and rich open Carved blackwood furniture and Chinaware.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH JUNE, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Auction Sale of very valuable and handsome teakwood and old blackwood plain and very old open and carved household furniture by well-known makers such as Roberts, Wimbridge, Benjamin and others rich oil paintings, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Lippe, iron safe etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 29th June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Raffia Manzil, opposite the Church near the Hotel Majestic, Wodehouse Road, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as Drawing room suite, dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, rich carpets, curtains and oil paintings, a very rare collection of old brass and copper wares and curios, sweet-toned cottage piano by Lippe, iron safe, old blackwood open and carved sofas, chairs, table and flower stands rich and old China wares, single and double bedsteads, dressing tables, wash-hand tables, almiras, best plated ware, crockery ware and China ware and utensils etc.
Also a few fine pieces of Louis XV design French gilt furniture, covered beautiful tapestry, very rarely seen in India and some large needlework tapestries.
The property of Madame Stanley Humphrey and others.
Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.
N. B.—Special attention is drawn for the rich art curios, Chinaware and open carved blackwood furniture, which is very rare and worth sending presents to Friends at Home.

WEEKLY SALE.
On MONDAY, the 28th June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
New designed furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, teakwood arm and armless chairs, single and double door almiras, chest of drawers, dressing and writing tables, fancy teapoys, book cases etc.
1 Jost fan, 1 violin with case, 1 handsome oakwood double bed.
By order of the company concerned:—
English medicines in bottles containing McDougall's disinfecting liquid (purified), fluide carbolate, baking powder, carbolic tooth powder, tooth polish, also tins of coffee of ½, ¼ and 1 lb. and nursery lamps, &c.
Under instructions from Leslie Blunt Esq., the Administrator in India, of John Alexandra Stewart, deceased, the following estate consisting of valuable books by different authors:—
Historians of the History of the World, the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Poems, the Science of Poetical Economy, Dicken's Various Works, the Nineteenth Century and After volumes, Novels, Science books and different works by different authors.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
2 Rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.
2 Rubber tyred palanquin shaped office shigrams.
1 Rubber tyred well-built victoria.
The property of a Mahomedan gentleman.
1 Bay Arab horse (going in harness).
1 Handsome Shigram (made to order.)
The property of a Hindu gentleman:—
1 Grey Arab horse (going in harness).
AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
Several second hand bicycles.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th June, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.

The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.
will perform at the
EMPIRE THEATRE—FORT
To-night, Saturday, 26th at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
MAHABHARAT
Matinee To-morrow Sun. 27th at 3-30 p.m.(S.T.)
MAHABHARAT
Prices of Admission:—Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1 and As. 8.
C. P. KHATOW,
Telephone No. 286. Proprietor,

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK
MONSOON SEASON.
RE-OPENED ON THURSDAY 1st July 1915

Practice Session		8-30 to 9-30 a. m.
Evening	„	6 to 8 p. m.
Night	„	9-30 to 11-30 p. m.
Sunday	„	9 to 11 a. m.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. D-11

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Gen. Manager— — — — — — — — — —Mr. James McGrath.

9-30 p. m. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES **9-30 p. m.**

THE BANDMANN COMEDY SKETCH Co.

IN A SPECIAL DOUBLE NUMBER PROGRAMME.

NEW SONGS. NEW DANCES. NEW SKETCHES.

TOM PAYNE & DOROTHEA TEMPLE

In a Musical Sketch "Round the Halls."

NELLIE LOMAS and GORDON STAMFORD

and a Piano.

Mr. A. G. SPRY
Making his Will

Miss MAY YATES
In the latest Revue Successes.

THE ROSSLYN SISTERS

In an original musical study in "Black-White."

Miss MARJORIE MANNERS & Mr. MARTIN ROSSE

In a light Comedy Sketch "A Pair of Pyjamas."

AT 6-30 P. M. & TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) AT 4-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A Complete and High class Film Programme.

"OUR HELPLESS MILLIONS SAVED."

A Typical and Topical Drama of German Spvism, in two parts.
Full of excitement and adventure.

PIMPLE ENLISTS: Comedy. LIFE IN OUR ARMY: Topical.
KINEMA COLOR. 1915. TOTO ARRIVES LATE: Comedy.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

To-night.

A PEARL OF THE PUNJAB

Featuring Miss Lillian Wiggins.

ITALY AT WAR

AND

TROOP TRAIN

DISASTER AT GRETNA

Another Comic animated Cartoon by Bray

AND

A Ripping American Comedy.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p.m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

World's Most Popular Couple in Motion Pictures.

"BIG BOB LEONARD AND LITTLE ELLA HALL."

ENACTING THE LEADING ROLES IN
THE GREAT SERIAL PHOTO PLAY.

"THE MASTER-KEY"

A thrilling Story of Mystery and Romance Showing

SECOND INSTALMENT AT

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

NIGHTLY 3 SHOWS—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 (S. T.)

USUAL HALF RATES.

WATERPROOF COATS

We have just unpacked a large quantity of the best Waterproof Coats of well-known makers, and Travelling and Outfitting requisites, etc., etc.

Prices very Moderate

A Trial is respectfully solicited.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY,

Shop No 1, Arcade Footpath,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

MAXIMUM Isurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI J. P.
Managing Director,

AGENTS WANTED.

67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Too much night work, head aches roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work. C-18

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

5 NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing

Tuesday, June 29th.

AT 9-30 P. M.

HENRY DALLAS

presents

R. B. Salisbury's Co.

THE QUAINTS

The full Company from Wyndham's Theatre, London.

Mr. R. B. Salisbury, the founder and proprietor of the Company, is also the Comedian of the Party and his irresistable humour, keeps the fun going right through In addition Mr. Salisbury has gathered together a small but talented band of performers, who individually are artistes of high merit and as a combination form quite the best concert party that has ever visited the East.

Change of programme nightly.

Prices Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.

Plan at ROSE & Co.
Phil Carlton,.
Advance Manager.

TWO STAR ATTRACTIONS AT

VICTOR CINEMA

LATE LA SCALA EDWARDES THEATRE

'Phone. KALBADEVI ROAD. No. 2109.

THIS WEEK'S

Marvellous Programme Without a Rival

THE FIRST ATTRACTION

THE TWO DIVERS

3,000 Feet of Sensational Pictures.

Seldom do you see so much suspense exhibited in a picture.

AN EXCITING DRAMA OF LOVE & JEALOUSY.

THE SECOND ATTRACTION.

NELLY'S SMALL STATUE

A Two Part Drama, Highly Sensational Crisp, Thrilling, Enthralling and Vigorous with TWO SWEET LITTLE KIDDIES IN THE PRINCIPAL ROLE.

FULL COMPLEMENT OF COMICS, ETC.

MISS ANYTHING YOU LIKE BUT DON'T MISS OUR ALL-ROUND VARIETY CINEMA SHOW

NOTE OUR TIMES AND PRICES

PRIZE MATINEES: SAT. & SUN. AT 5.

3 SHOWS at 6-40, 8-10 & 10, NIGHTLY.

Until further notice there will not be our 10 o'clock show on Saturdays, Mondays and Wednesdays.

Admission: Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, 4, & 2.

BAR will be kept open every night from 6-30 to 11-30.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Eymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat. 7

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,0

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Saigon	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 25.

The storm from the Bay now has its centre near Nagpur and the Arabian Sea current under its influence has given widespread rain in the Peninsula. The Bay current continues to give rain in Burma and north-east India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, west of the Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Deccan; and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, north-west of the United Provinces, Submontane Punjab, Central India west, east of the Central Provinces. Mysore, south-east Madras and the north Madras coast.

A few falls have occurred in Bihar, Kashmir, east Rajputana and Gujarat.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu two inches, Rangoon and Diamond Island one and a half; Akyab and Dhubri three; Tezpur Gauhti, Cherrapunji, Saugor Island, Balasore and Surat one; Akola two, Amraoti one and a half; Jagdalpur five, Bombay six, Ratnagiri five, Marmagao three, Karwar and Malegaon two, Sholapur one and a half, Ahmednagar one; Jarbhani four; Nizamabad three; Hyderabad, Hanamkonda and Aurangabad two; Mercara three; Calicut four, Mangalore two; Ootacamund three; Combatore one and Cocanada two.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the north-west of the peninsula and extension into Gujarat and east of the Central Provinces, Central India and of the United Provinces.

HEAVY RAIN IN HYDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 24.

The monsoon has set in Hyderabad with considerable vigour, over 4 inches of rain having fallen since last night.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24hours to 8 a.m. of 25th June 1915.	Total since Jun 1st 1915.	June 25th to date. 1914.	1913.
Colaba [Observatry] ..	6.17	10.19	13.58	14.43
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	4.70	7.26	15.01	17.53
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hosp.]	4.91	8.59	13.88	19 67
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	5.76	9.07	14.10	20.41

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.			
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still.
	June.	h.	m.	ft. in	Jun.	h.	m.	ft. in.
FR.	25	m 9	57	28 2	25	m 2	53	15 0
		9	30a	26 4		3	50a	20 7
SAT.	26	m 10	50	29 2	26	m 3	46	14 4
		10	30a	26 9		4	47a	19 1
SUN.	27	m 11	39	29 11	27	m 4	37	14 8
		11	25a	27 1		5	39a	18 1
MO.	28	0	25a	30 4	28	m 5	27	14 1
						6	29a	18 7
TU.	29	m 0	17	27 3	29	m 6	16	14 5
		1	9a	30 3		7	18a	17 2
W.	30	m 1	8	27 2	30	m 7	4	15 2
		1	51a	29 10		8	6a	17 6
TH.	1	m 1	59	26 10	1	m 7	51	16 2
		2	31a	29 0		8	33a	17 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 25 (Friday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 26 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 27 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 28 (Monday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 29 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 30 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 1 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Perigee, June 26th, 7-6h. a.m.; Full Moon, 27th, 9h 57-4m. a.m.; Last Quarter, July 4th, 11h. 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon, 12th, 3h. 0-3m. p.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 2h. 38-8m. a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.603 Inches
Temperature of Air ..	82.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.0 ,,
Dew Point ..	77.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.879 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air ..	85.3 ,,
Minimum do. do. ..	79.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	W, WNW, S, SSW,
Movement of Wind ..	161 Miles.
Fall of Rain ..	2.57 inches
Total fall during month ..	6.58 ,,
Do. do. year ..	7.99 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th ..	3.66 ,,

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 25th June 1915, was 29.77 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 25th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.18in. and Ambala 0.61in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear or very lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Multan but in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light local rain has fallen; Ajmer has had 0.14in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.90in. of rain and Indore 0.39in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess round the Gulf of Cambay but in defect at Deesa. Day temperature is in excess at Deesa and in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the north-eastern districts. Hoshangabad has had 0.38in., Khandwa 0.34in., Akola 2.11in., Amraoti 1.55in., Nagpur 0.20in. and Chanda 0.47in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north-eastern districts and damper elsewehre. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been widespread and generally heavy; Bombay has had 5.17in., Ratnagiri 4.50in., Mormugao 3.15in. and Karwar 1.77in. Skies are overcast. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 1.77in., Ahmednagar 1.00in., Poona 0.13in., Sholapur 1.41in., Bijapur 0.19in., Belgaum 0.36in., Aurangabad 2.13in., Nizamabad 3.30in. and Hyderabad 1.85in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect except at Malegaon and Aurangabad; night temperature is also below normal in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the Bay of Bengal, which has developed into a storm of moderate instensity, has crossed the north Madras coast and moved to the neighbourhood of Raipur. It has determined nearly general rain in the Bombay and Madras Deccan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces and local rain in Central India West and on the north Madras coast. The monsoon from the Arabian Sea continues strong and has given nearly general rain on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Gujarat, the falls in the Konkan being heavy. Fairly general rain has fallen also in south-east Madras and local rain in the north and the east Punjab and east Rajputana. The storm may advance further in the north-westerly direction. Rainfall may decrease in the southern half of the Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces and Central India West, fairly general rain in the Deccan and some showers in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 25th of June, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	0
Do. (24th)	90.0	82.4	70	..	0	—0.05
Jask	100.3	86.6	83	..	0	
Muskat	..	..	..	..	0	—0.15
Do. (24th)	92.4	86.5	70	..		
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113.5	90.2	64	..	0.53	0.15
Rawalpindi	110.0	75.4	47	0.18	0.59	—0.61
Lahore	113.9	80.9	51	0.02	1.15	—0.20
Hissar	112.9	79.4	48	..	1.66	
Ambala	104.9	74.1	54	0.61	1.62	—0.33
Delhi	105.1	81.0	50	..	1.33	—0.70
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.3	87.6	47	..	1.70	0.13
Mainpuri	101.8	86.1	57	0.03	0.58	—0.82
Jhansi	109.8	88.8	49	..	1.90	0.99
Cawnpore	105.6	88.8	61	..	0.87	—1.22
Allahabad	105.6	86.3	58	..	0.32	—2.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	122.1	91.8	57	..	0	—0.18
Karachi	93.1	85.4	78	..	0.03	—0.70
Ajmer	104.7	83.7	51	0.14	0.31	—1.21
Jaipore	109.8	86.5	50	..	0.35	—0.95
Kotah	106 6	87.8	47	..	1.01	—1.04
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.0	82.2	78	..	0.28	—1.19
Dwarka	90.7	83.6	80	..	1.09	—2.23
Veraval	85.2	80.1	84	..	2.35	—1.13
Rajkot	97.3	77.9	72	..	1.85	—1.40
Bhavnagar Para	88.0	81.0	89	..	2.02	—1.22
Surat	87.9	78.7	99	0.90	6.11	0.11
Ahmedabad	94 5	80.8	71	0.03	2 21	—1.33
Deesa	111.8	85.2	55	..	0.91	—0.18
Neemuch	101.2	77.7	72	..	0.68	—1.85
Indore	101.3	75.1	84	0.39	1.58	—2.99
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	104.8	86.3	57	..	0.64	—1.87
Saugor	105 2	86.8	36	..	0.11	—1.66
Hoshangabad	105.5	77.6	79	0.38	1.18	—0.28
Khandwa	100.0	75.5	88	0.34	0.97	—0.17
Akola	100.6	74.5	89	2.11	2.82	—1.25
Amraoti	100.4	74.5	90	1.55	2.32	—2.78
Nagpur	104.1	78.3	80	0.20	1.41	—5.46
Chanda	94.1	77.2	91	0.47	2.95	—2.71
Raipur	100.7	76.8	98	0.08	1.63	—4.56
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.3	77.4	94	6.17	10.19	—4 87
Ratnagiri	79.2	74.8	88	4.50	13.43	—11 22
Mormugao	81.2	74.7	95	3.15	22.29	—3 74
Karwar	82.0	75.3	89	1.77	26.86	—5 86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.9	72.5	93	1.77	6.79	—6.09
Ahmednagar	81.0	70.9	94	1 00	2.69	—2.65
Poona	82.6	72.1	90	0.13	6.47	2.50
Sholapur	79.0	70 6	93	1 41	4.34	—0.25
Bijapur	82.8	69.7	88	0.19	1.36	—1.84
Belgaum	78.1	66.7	95	0.36	8.37	—3.57
Ahmedabad	89.5	71.1	96	2.12	4.25	—0.17
Nizamabad (Indur).	93.7	71.7	96	3.30	5.60	—1 73
Hyderabad	75.8	70.0	91	1.85	8.95	5.25
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.6	73.3	87	2.04	26.47	—5.10
Calicut	78.4	76.1	98	4.12	24.54	—6.32
Cochin	83.9	79.7	80	0.03	28.20	—3.87
Colombo	85.7	73.7	93	0.21	5.01	—2.12
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92 2	75.2	82	0.20	7.57	—3.57
Bellary	92.1	73.5	77	0.10	4.54	2.80
Cuddapah	92.0	76.4	75	0.10	1.01	—1.65
Madras	94.8	78.1	74	..	1.23	—0.35
Bangalore	74.4	67.8	90	0.09	6.36	3.83
Coimbatore	90.4	71.3	82	1.20	4.47	3 08
Trichinopoly	89.5	75.9	82	0.09	1.15	0.04
Negapatam	92.5	78.6	81	0.67	1.24	—0.21

MEDAL FOR CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanji of Colombo has placed Rs. 1,125 at the disposal of the Ceylon Medical College for the award of a gold medal annually to perpetuate the memory of his son the late Dr. Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy who died about four months ago, and Rs. 100 for expenses. The gold medal will be known as the "Dr. D. Dadabhoy Gold Medal for medicine and will be awarded regularly from the proceeds of the endowment fund.

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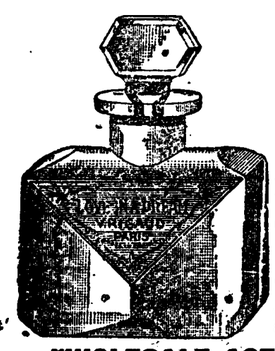

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(4th Sunday after Trinity, 27th June).

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy; The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins: 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in C.; Hymns 268, 230, 313, 280; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Walmisley in C.; Hymns 290, 266, 19. Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service, 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Revd D. A. Yardi. (Gujrati) Revd L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Mar. Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—Chaplain. Rev. C. B. Grey Collier. 8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. R. Hodge; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion: 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy. Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease) Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—Chaper of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon. Tamil services Evensong munion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Choir and Organ Fund.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Praise List: Psalms 121, tune 65; Paraphrase 30, tune 92; Hymns 297, 2nd tune, 544, 356.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday Schools and Bible Classes 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: The Rev. John Mackenzie.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyteriam Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; Marathi Service; 5 p.m., Preacher: Rev. Dr. Mackichan.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner. 11 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service: Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Rev. A. Y. Wright; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church. Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Preacher, Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malclu:—9 a.. Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla. Annual thanksgiving, High Mass of the employees of the Bombay Port Trust Workshops, with Sermon and Benediction, in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

Rosary, Church, Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass; 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—8-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane). Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha, 3, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 9-30, and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chanlain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction.

WAS HE A LUNATIC?

A PECULIAR CASE.

At the Pembroke Dock Police Court, before Messrs. T. Brown (chairman), W. Angel, J. Lawrence, and W. N. Grieve, on Wednesday, May 26. Charles Nixon, of no permanent address, was brought up in custody being deemed to be a person of unsound mind, not under proper control, and wandering at large.

The Justices' Clerk (Mr. H. A. Jones-Lloyd): What have you got to say?

Accused: Nothing to say. I am a professer in music.

The Clerk: The sergeant had better give evidence.

Accused: I will speak after the sergeant. I told him something this morning.

P. S. Phillips said that at 9-40 that morning from information received he went to Waterstreet where he saw accused in Mrs. Allen's shop acting in a very strange manner, consequently he took him into custody. He was pinning things fast to his coat and playing the fool. On the way to the police station he told him he was in Macclesfield asylum three or four years ago for about six weeks, and that his father died in an asylum in London. Witness asked the bench to make an order for accused to be medically examined.

The Justices' Clerk (to accused): You have heard what the sergeant says. What have you to urge against it?

LIVING ON MUSIC.

Defendant: Nothing at all. It is quite true what I told him. My father passed away in Colney Hatch and four years ago I was in an asylum. I have been a horse artilleryman, but depend on my knowledge of music for a living. The medical gentleman will give his decision unless my word is taken for granted in this case. I have a knowledge of the old notation of music.

The Clerk: Have you been in this court before?

Defendant: No.

The Clerk: Your face seems familiar to me.

Defendant (turning round); Sideways, perhaps, not full face.

The Clerk: Did you use to play a tin whistle?—Yes, but not since I came out of the asylum.

What do you do for a living?—Sing.

The Clerk (perusing defendant's diary): You were at Oswestry on April 24th?—Yes.

Did you walk here?—Oh, yes. I have a good pair of feet although I was wounded in the leg.

DID NOT RESENT BEING CALLED A "BOY."

When you got to Narberth did you sleep in the workhouse?—No; the police sergeant at Narberth, who is a nice man, gave me a ticket, but I was too late arriving at the workhouse and the official put his head out and said, "Too late, boy."

Did you resent being called a boy?—No; he said it in a nice tone and I went and slept out.

What do you keep your glove pinned on your breast like that for?—It was given to me as a present, but it also acts as a pocket.

What do you carry a spoon for?—To stir my tea with.

Have you not got a pocket to carry the things in?—No, they are full of holes. See here, Mr.!

Do you drink?—Only by medical advice. When I left the asylum the doctor gave me a little stimulant in a little bottle.

KNEW HINDUSTANI.

The Chairman: Are you married?—Single, sir. I can speak Hindustani. I learnt that out there. (To the clerk). Have you done with my diary?

The Clerk: In a minute or two. Don't you worry—Oh, no. I am not worrying.

You say your name is Nixon. Did you ever take another name on for fun?—No. My father's will do for me. The only thing I beat him in is that I have the time. He had the money, but I have the time. It is my own fault I am like this. My mother died when I was ten years of age and he wanted to give me trade, but I would not have it and said I wanted to go in a regiment and he gave his consent and off I went. I went to Ireland first and then to India.

Did you have the sunstroke?—Yes; but it does not affect me much on a day like this when the sum is not out.

Have you your Army discharger?—Oh, that was lost years ago. It was stolen from me.

Accused had some music pinned to his coat and he said that when it rained he put it inside, adding, "I thought it was going to rain, but I don't think it will now."

Defendant had "Haverfordwest" in his diary as his next stopping place, and the Chairman asked him if he wished to go there that day?

Accused: Yes, please.

The Chairman: It costs 2d. to cross the ferry.

WANTED A POCKET KNIFE.

Accused: I have got that, and I want a pocket knife.

The Chairman: A pocket knife is no use to you.

Accused: The gentleman says I have no use for a pocket knife. Look at my nails. They have not been cut for a month.

The Chairman: If you promise to leave the town you can go.

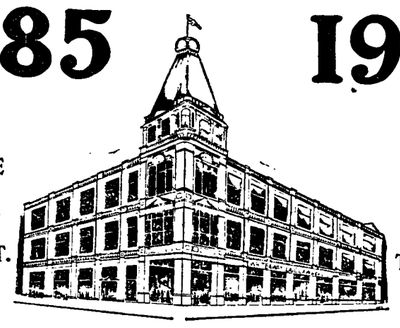
Accused: I will proceed very steadily out of the town. Good-morning. Give me my stick, sergeant. Don't let me lose anything that I set value on. You and I sergeant, are men of experience. These (indicating two police officers) are only juniors. (Laughter.)

The Chairman and the Justices' Clerk gave defendant a few pence each to assist him in crossing the ferry.

Accused then left the court and a constable was dispatched to escort him to Hobb's Point.

1885 1915

SEE THE ARCADE TO-NIGHT.



SEE THE ARCADE TO-NIGHT.

WHITEAWAY'S HAVE BOUGHT AND SOLD WATERPROOFS FOR THIRTY MONSOONS

Therefore, every garment we sell is bought with the expert knowledge gained in actual experience of the requirement demanded by Indian Monsoon Weather.

YOU GET FULL VALUE FOR MONEY.

WHITEAWAY'S WATERPROOFS FOR MEN.

The **"Monsoon"** White Rubber Coat, all lengths, the same low price.	Rs.	4-14
The **"Excelsior"** Cloak with all-round Cape, Black or Khaki.	Rs.	7-15
The **"Gale Proof"** Khaki Rubber Coat, a wonderful rain resister.	Rs.	10- 8
The **"Statesman"** Cloak, all-round Cape, Black or Khaki, all lengths.	Rs.	11-15
The **"York"** Tweed style Rainproof, side pockets, all lengths.	Rs.	15-12
The **"Rookwood"** Fawn Paramatta Coat, well sewn and finished, 48 to 60 ins.	Rs.	21- 8
The **"Inverness"** Cloak, with roomy all-round Cape, Black or Khaki.	Rs.	22- 8
The **"Ripon"** Fawn Paramatta Coat, extra full Skirt, for riding or walking.	Rs.	25- 8
The **"Epsom"** Fawn Paramatta Coat, light weight, for city wear.	Rs.	25- 8
The **"Nor'West"** Oil Silk Coats, very best quality, strong Silk and quite dependable.	Rs.	39- 8

WHITEAWAY'S WATERPROOFS FOR LADIES.

The **"Arcade"** White Rubber Mac For Ladies, light weight, all lengths.	Rs.	6-12
The **"Gotley,"** a serviceable well cut Coat, in Fawn or Navy.	Rs.	9- 8
The **"Heson,"** Smart Mackintosh with Raglan sleeves, Fawn or Green.		10- 8
The **"Helson,"** Stylish easy fitting Coat in Green, Fawn or Navy Blue.	Rs.	13- 8
The **"Heaton,"** a medium priced Coat for heavy service, belt at back.	Rs.	15- 8
The **"Irlam"** Satin finished Waterproof Cloth, well cut and finished.	Rs.	21- 8
The **"Oilsilk"** Coat, smartest and newest of the season. Saxe, Tango, Lemon or Brown.	Rs.	29- 8

WE HAVE A BIG ASSORTMENT OF WATERPROOFS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A GOOD SELECTION OF BLACK OR WHITE WATERPROOFS FOR SERVANTS.

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SEE THE ARCADE WINDOWS.

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	45	0	0
" " " " .. 12" (")	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating)	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (")	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating)	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (")	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

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COMMERCIAL.

JAPAN GOING AHEAD.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)
Bombay June 25.

We have referred, more than once, in these columns, to the energy and enterprise which Japan is at present displaying in developing her commercial resources. And a glimpse into the fourteenth Financial and Economical Annual of Japan, 1914, has given us a further insight to the splendid methods adopted for fostering every conceivable form of trade, which is likely to bring grist to the financial mill and benefit the country generally. No class of industry, however insignificent it may appear on the surface, escapes the attention and encouragement of her lynx-eyed administrators. Japan is simply up to the neck at present with new business of every description, and it goes without saying, if she perseveres in her project of industrial expansion at the present rate of progress, she will be faraway the most powerful industrial factor in the Far East, capable of holding her own in the first flight with the best of them further West. This is how Japan manages her tobacco trade. No half measures here. Government simply steps in and acquires a monopoly. In 1876 the Regulations dealing with this commodity were first issued in the form of a tobacco tax, which in 1898 gave way to the Leaf-tobacco Monopoly Law. This was exploited and nursed so capably, in 1903 the net profits realised amounted to Yen 14,898,000, otherwise £1,525,965. But as the manufacture of tobacco was left free to private enterprise, it gave rise to many infractions of the law, and consequently Government decided to go one better, by instituting the Manufactured Tobacco Monopoly Law in 1904. According to the provisions of this law, the cultivation of leaf-tobacco is permitted to private individuals who have obtained the permission of Government, and the leaf-tobacco gathered by them is taken over by the Government, suitable compensation being paid according to its quality and manufactured at a Government factory. The manufactured article is then sold at fixed prices by licensed Government dealers It may be remarked *en passant* if the tautology has escaped attention, that the word "Government" looms pretty large in this tobacco recital. And so it is with almost everything the people associate themselves with. Government steps in and sees that there is no tinkering or "messing about" with the country's resources. When an industry is exploited, and it is recognised the same can be turned to profitable account, Government appears on the scene, and in the interests of promoters and workers alike, sees that the industry is managed to the best advantage by assuming authority and deputing the details to those who understand all about it, and are responsible for its success. Japan has very little use for leather-headed company directors of the "guinea pig" order and what she undertakes to do, is done properly, under the aegis of a watchful alert Government. Japan has now a great future before her, and if India does not want to be left in the wake and ousted out of all the trade worth doing, she had better rouse herself quick and lively and get a move on.

JOIN STOCK COMPANIES IN U. P.

The year 1914-15 was not a fortunate one for the joint stock companies, says "The Leader." Only five new companies were registered during the year as compared with 17 in the year preceding, Twenty-three companies went into liquidation as against six in the previous year. The causes which operated adversely and led to the decline in the total number of joint stock concerns were, as pointed out in the annual report of the registrar on their working, the banking crisis of the winter of 1913-14, the war, and the stringent provisions of the new law. More than a score of the smaller companies, generally of doubtful repute and inefficient management, have, owing to the extra responsiblities required of them under the new Act, ceased to exist. The Registrar expresses the hope that in the course of another year the law will be better understood by the ordinary investor and all really undesirable concerns will be eliminated.' Of the companies that went into liquidation, only three were compulsorily wound up by the court. In the case of the Indian Co-operative Bank Ld., a prosecution of the managing staff had to be undertaken, and in the case of another company, it is stated that the liquidator will probably have to' iniate criminal proceedings. The names of three defunct companies were removed from the registers during the year. The aggregate number of companies existing at the close of the year, excluding those that were under liquidation, was 186, of which 157 were companies limited by shares with an authorised capital of Rs. 57,04,72,200, subscribed capital of Rs. 3,90,27,884, and paid up capital of Rs. 3,81,43,110. In the previous year, the number of companies was 182, with paid up capital of Rs. 3,79,85,966. Forty-two companies increased their capital, the increase being of Rs. 93,00,000 in authorised, Rs. 16,00,733 in subscribed and Rs. 15,44,648 in paid up capital. The New Egerton Woollen Mills Company raised their capital in one leap from 12 lakhs to 1 crore of rupees, The Cawnpore Woollen Mills and Army Cloth Manufacturing Company also increased its authorised capital from 20 to 25 lakhs of rupees. There were seven companies which reduced their capital. The reduction in the subscribed and paid up capital amounted to Rs. 2,41,692 and Rs. 39,490 respectivelv. The Registrar complains that although before the new Act came into force, circular letters were issued from his office to all companies explaining the altered provisions of the law and drawing attention to the returns and documents required to be filed according to the provisions of the altered law, and though repeated instructions had been sent on the subject, yet the majority of the smaller companies had not up to the time of writing the report fully realized their responsibilities. It is further complained that alhough 'a large number of documents have now to be filed with the registrar, and the law has fixed the period within which each class of return should 'be submitted' yet 'punctuality is at present seldom oberved in their submission even by the older and better established companies.' In spite of the defaults committed, 'it was considered proper not to take any serious action for the defaults until the companies became more familiar with the requirements of the Act.' Rules relating to the grant of certificates to auditors were framed in June 1914, and during the year 19 restricted certificates for a period of two years were issued by the local Government. The report gives a list of 28 societies that were registered during the year under the Societies Registration Act, and states that 'the eagerness on the part of the public to secure corporate status for newly-founded literary and charitable institutions has been as usual remarkable.' The number of documents registered during the year was 834 as compared with 617 in the preceding year. This represented an increase of nearly 50 per cent. The increase would have been greater if the companies had registered all the returns they were required to do under the Act. There was a great increase of office work, for not only was there a rise in the number of returns and documents, but the amount of correspondence had expanded very rapidly. The work it is stated, 'has altogether increased very much both in volume and complexity.'

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.

TURQUOISE GARA

For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Mrs. J. Short, c/o. Bridge Inspector, M. & S. M. Ry., Ranibannur.

Mr. L. P. Rowe, Gomtipur Spinning Mills Ahmedabad.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, June 24th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	14,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	4,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	..
" " Imports	21,000
Mid. Americans	5.28d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	7.50d.

New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

..	July ..	9.34
	Oct. ..	9.75
New York Official noon call	July ..	9.35
	Oct. ..	9.76
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	July ..	9.12
	Oct. ..	9 54

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 24th.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	21,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June.	5.13	5.14
June-July	5.12	5.13
July-Aug.	5.13	5.14
Aug-Sept.	5.22	5.23
Sept-Oct.	5.31	5.32
Oct.-Nov.	5.39	5.41
Jan.-Feb.	5.56	5.57
March-April.	5.64	5.66
May-June	5.70	5.72

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 24th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.13	5.12
June-July	5.12	5.12
July-Aug.	5.13	5.12
Aug.-Sept.	5.22	5.22
Sept-Oct.	5.31	5.30
Oct.-Nov.	5.29	5.38
Jan.-Feb.	5.56	5.54
March-April	5.64	5.63
May-June	5.70	5.69

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 24th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.90d
F. G. "	4.05d
Fine "	4.20d
Good Oomra M.G.	4.40d
F. G. "	4.55d
Fine "	4.70d
Good M. G. Oomra	4.40d
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.70d
Good Broach	5.80d
F.G. "	4.95d
Fine "	5.10d

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday June 24th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£	£
Total Bullion ..	54,200,000 Dec.	2,300,000
Public Deposits ..	99,600,000 ..	13,400,000
Other do. ..	109,600,000 Inc.	7,800,000
Govt. Securities ..	51,000,000 Not changed	
Other Securities ..	136,400,000 Dec.	3,100,000
Notes & Gold ..	39,500,000 "	2,500,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 24th

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	5,000
" Exports to Great Britain .. }	7,000
" " to Continent .. }	
Futures at New York July	9.31
Previous closing price	missing
Futures at New York Oct.	9.74
Previous closing price	9.7n
Spot Cotton at New York	9.55
Previous price	9.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.07
Previous price	9.13
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.51
Previous price	9.56
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.80
Silver Commercial Bars	42⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise caused by Indian buying	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅛
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4⅛
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	2
Exchange on London at Paris	Fcs. 26.15

THE MAILS.

London, June 23rd.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

Exchange on London at Paris fcs. 26.08

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 23rd.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June Sellers	50
Wheat Bombay White. June Sellers	50/9
Wheat Club No. 2 June Sellers	49/9
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I F. June-Sellers	50/6
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June Sellers	50
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June Sellers	49/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barietta Russo—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian— Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship June-July Sellers 51
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers. 55/3
Rapseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship, June-July 51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers 57/9
Karachi Barley 34/9

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-July Sellers 49

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Value £7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £81¾
Copper Braziers £10 ½
Yellow Metal. 13½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke, 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool 18/9
English Best Selected Copper 95½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool £22-10-0
Hard Spelter—Nominal 70

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value 25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July 2/6½
Ceylon Rubber July-Sept. Value 25½

London, June 24th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June sellers, 50/6
TONE:—Firm.
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-sellers. 51
TONE:—Firm.
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June sellers 50/6
TONE:—Firm.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June sellers. 50/3
TONE:—Firm.
Bombay White June- sellers 51/3
Wheat Club No. 2, June sellers 50/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore June-July, sellers 51
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July value. 55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July; 51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July, sellers 57/9
Karachi Barley 34/9

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July value 48/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Value £7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £80⅝
Copper Braziers £105⅝
Yellow Metal 13½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool 18/9
English best selected Copper 95½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool £ 22—10—0
Hard Spelter Nominal. 70

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value. 25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July 2/6⅜
Ceylon Rubber July-September Paid 2/5

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)
Bombay, June 25.

Owing to good rain up-country the market to-day has been easier and prices declined Rs. 3/4.

No business of any importance has been reported in forward contracts and the demand for ready cotton is only moderate.

We quote:—
Fine Broach July 217.
Fine Bengal July 163.
Fine Akola July 190.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach April 237½.
Fully Good Bengal January 100.
Fine K/Akola January 209.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	239	Apr.25'16
M. G. "	216/7	..	..	June 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	188	182	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. "	164	..	..	June 1915
M. G. Sind" Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm. ..	211	..	..	Jan. 1916
H G Bhagalkote.. ..	..	..	..	..
R G Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm. ..	..	..	..	..
Fair staple ..	192	..	..	June 1915
Saw Ginned Dhar; war	..	..	214	July 1915
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	197	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	193-4	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	216	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	215	Do.
M G. Broach ..	218/9	..	..	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	165	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm. ..	193	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 24th June, 1915:—

Cotton ..	3,385 Bales.
Wheat ..	11,893 cwts.
Linseed ..	4,074 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	705 "
Ginjellyseed ..	627 "
Poppyseed ..	115 "
Groundnuts ..	611 "
Castorseed ..	4,818 "
Rice ..	2,897 "
Cottonseed ..	4,247 "
Mowraseed ..	206 "
Gram ..	6,580 "
Joowar ..	2,571 "
Barley ..	292 "

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. D 10

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-5-3, R. D per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-6-3, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-2, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 7-2, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-5, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Bold ..... Rs. 30-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 4, R. D. per cwt. July-August.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-4, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 43, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 7-8d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 7-8d. 7th July.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-16d. July Nominal.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready ... 1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 176¼ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..... 132⅜.
Do. Shanghai ..... 169¼.
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 151⅞.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-11-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-0
English Dragons	15-1-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)
Bombay, June 25.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not display any signs of improvement to-day though in the usual course of events owing to splendid showers a fair rise was expected. The market opened steady but gradually slipped down. Tata Iron and Steel shares kept fairly firm.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids opened at Rs. 556½ but closed at Rs. 552½.

Fazulbhai changed hands at Rs. 407½ in the morning dropped to Rs. 400 but closed at Rs 402½.

Standards declined to Rs. 979.

Madhavji stood steady at Rs. 1,140.

Swadeshi closed at Rs. 1,467½. Centrals at Rs. 1,850. Finlays at Rs. 265. Indore Malwas at Rs. 180, Indian Dyeing and Bleaching at Rs. 120.

Crescent declined to Rs. 87½ and Currimbhai to Rs. 175.

Bank of Bombay shares moved up to Rs. 1,672½.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 925.

Gujrat Railway shares (old Issue) were placed at Rs. 102½.

Telephones were quoted at Rs. 118.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 214.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares dropped to Rs. 1,100.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 163⅜ and Deferred at Rs. 194½.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs 250.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Owing to the preponderance of sellers a substantial decline was reported in the 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes and business was done in the vicinity of Rs. 92.

A slight drop was also recorded in 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long-dated.).

COMPANY MEETING.

THE INDIAN CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

The Third Annual Meeting of The Indian Cement Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1914.

The Chairman of the meeting in the course of his speech, said:—

Looking to the past eight months since we commenced manufacturing cement, we are at first sight disappointed at the comparatively small amount of production, yet if we take into consideration the causes of this apparently disappointing result, we find that they are incidental to the establishment of all new industries in this country.

As you have already been informed, one of the chief causes for the low production is the outbreak of the European War, which has made it impossible for us to obtain necessary information and advice regarding the working of our machinery which is of German make. Another cause is the difficulty we have hitherto experienced in obtaining the requisite quality of coke, but as regards this, we are devoting our earnest attention to the question, and, as intimated in the Report, we hope soon to be in a position to obtain a regular supply of good clear coke and thus be freed from further trouble.

The task of teaching and training a staff of workmen capable of efficiently looking after the various departments has proved more difficult and laborious than was at first anticipated, and occasional shortage of labour has still further added to our troubles. Over 100 men were trained to work in two departments of the Works alone, yet they all left us one by one, as they found the work too arduous and continuous, the process of manufacture being carried on night and day for all the seven days of the week. At the present moment, I am glad to be able to say that the workmen are getting more used to their work and that the engines are in the hands of a trained engineer with special experience of this type of engines.

Loooking to the future I feel every confidence that the Works will become a source of profit. We have proved that when the supply of coke is of good and uniform quality, our output is considerably increased and the quality of cement produced equal to the best imported brands. The cost of production, even with the enhanced prices of fuel and labour over those which were ruling when the works were projected, will still be low enough to ensure a good margin of profit.

We have, in the light of experience gained, carried out a good many improvements and made many additions to the Works during the past few months, the benefits of which we hope to realise in increased production, reduction in the cost of repairs, and greater efficiency generally, and I feel confident that, at our next annual meeting, you will hear a Report more satisfactory to yourselves and to the Directors of the Company.

The Report having been adopted and further business of the Company transacted, a vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

Delicious Piecrust.

Crisp, short piecrust and the lightest, and the most digestible of pastry can easily be made at home, if your cook uses

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.

Pastry recipes in every tin, and more in the "Brown & Polson" recipe book, free from Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS,

Otto Dilbahar

(*Registered*)

Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol but is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle Rs. 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle Rs. 2-0-0
Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra
P. S.—When buying see the name carefully

OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
155, Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

FAMILY GROCERIES

can be had at

MARKET RATES

(and in some cases cheaper)

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL STORES

NEXT TO HOTEL MAJESTIC,

Opp. PYRKE'S.

Zymole Trokeys strengthen the voice, preventing the irritation which follows a long strain on the vocal cords. They are invaluable to public speakers and singers.

180—6

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 25.

Hendrick Ibsen	Smith	Valencia

DEPARTURES.

June 25.

Chinkoa	Raddock	London
Islami	Watson	Aden
Dwarka	Maples	Busreh
Clan Fraser	Mason	Chittagong

The following steamer received her port clearance yesterday.

Steamer :	Clan Fraser	for	Chittagong
"	Chinkoa	for	London
"	Palamcotta	for	Busreh.

The following vess ls have entered the Docks for loading

Steamers.	Henr k Isben	for	Marseilles, etc.
"	Baroda	for	Persian Gu f Porta
"	Tiger (to arrive)	for	London & Liverpool
"	Silverdale (to arrive)	for	Liverpool.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th inst. and due here on the 28th instant.

S. S. Hendrick Ibsen:—The steamer Hendrick Ibsen, 2,960 tons, Captain C. Smith, arrived here yesterday from Valencia, which port she left on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Chinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chinkoa, 3,295 tons, Captain P. W. Raddock, sailed yesterday for London, via Aden, Suez and Port Said, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I .S. N. Company's steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain J. F. Downing, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 19th instant arrived Aden at 8 p.m. on Thursday the 24th idem.

Friday, June 25th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
B. Kanagawa Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha
D. & E. Bahadur	Dooley	T. M. & Co
H. Lings	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
K. Ormara	MacLean	M. M. & Co
L. Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
N. Corinthic	Woodbeen	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	K. N. & Co
Satrunji	K. N. & Co
Kaveri	K. N. & Co
Netrawati	K. N. & Co
Saraswati	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
2 Umaria		M. M. & Co
6 Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co
7 Firenze	Merlo	M. Italinna.
10 Kamakura Maru	Kewabara	N. Y. K. & Co
15 Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co.
6 City of Birmingham	Houghton	Killick Nixon

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Braunfels	Swan	Prize Vessel
Hendrick Ibsen	Smith	
Lune	Leslie	W. & A.G. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Silverdale (s) 325 bales wool H. E. G. Mahamed & Co., 275 bales wool E. Mahomed, 80 bales wool S. Bharamsa & Co., 100 bales cotton waste M. Amersey & Co., 125 bales cotton waste G. Veerji & Co., 80 bales cotton Lyon Lord & Co., 50 bales cotton fly G. Veerji & Co., 100 bales cotton fly M. Amersey & Co., 1,060 cwt. oil cake Turner Morrison & Co., 1,901 cwt. rape seed Sanday & Co., 43,876 cwt. myrabollams P. Mathuradas & Co., 5,269 cwt. myrabollams S. Cooverji & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Henrik Ibsen (s) 104 cwt. colombo roots E. Nowroji & Co., 2,0009 cwt. castor seed John Fachiri, 1,100 cwt. mustard seed John Fachiri, 990 cwt. groundnuts John Fachiri, 330 bales cotton fly K. Visram & Co.

FOR HULL.

Tiger (s) 2,001 cwt. myrabollams P. Mathuradas & Co., 4,000 cwt. castor seed S. Naginuas, 4,000 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros., 10,000 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros., 4,000 cwt. castor seed Sanday & Co., 8,000 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros., 4,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros., 10,000 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros., 200 bales hemp G. Veerji & Co., 3,000 cwt. rape seed Sanday & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kamakura Maru (s) 15 cases Indian condiments M. Poonjiaji & Sons., 9 cwt. sandalwood M. B. Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Kamakura Maru (s) 300 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kamakura Maru (s) 400 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 648 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 1,187 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 231 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co.

Oriental (s) 1 bale cotton Bombay Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental (s) 100 bales cotton twist A. E. J. Abraham.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 60 cwt. sandalwood S. Nowroji & Co., 15 cases Indian condiments C. Poonjiaji & Co., 75 cwt. gugal R. Visram, 10 cwt. kudiakhar R. Visram.

IMPORTS.

City of London from Liverpool Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—91 casks tiles, 94 drums magnesium chloride, 226 cases candles, 1,382 bags soda ash, 31 casks silica carbide, 10 cases salamanal, 100 kegs zinc white, 54 drums calcum chloride, 17 casks zinc chloride, 600 kegs soda crystals, 558 kegs bicarte soda, 2 cases 400 casks China clay, 100 bags broken tiles, 25 cases motor & cycle accessories, 12 casks safety fuse, 34 crates earthenware, 2 cases cycles, 50 cases gin, 16 cases beer, 1 cask alizarine, 5 cases dyes, 2 bags buffalo pickus, 15 cases 5 trusses leather belting, 7 cases roller skins, 5 cases oil cloth, 1 case perfumery, 6 barrels cylinder oil, 210 cases ale, 12 casks dyeblack, 1,000 bundles black sheets, 1,500 cases zinc plates, 2 crates rosin oil, 315 drums oil, 17 cases biscuits, 20 drums grease, 1,677 kegs paint, 135 cases colour, 2 cases Plaster of Paris, 14 bales canvas, 140 bales 69 cases cotton yarn, 2 cases woollen tissues, 1 case cotton artificial silk, 12 cases cotton net, 2 cases coating, 15 bales 2 cases mined woollen and cotton tissues, 240 cases 156 bales cotton piece goods.

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE

GREAT OFFER BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known English Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we Present 25 Ld. 9 ct SOLID GOLD Wat ches, Engine Turned Stained Guaranteed Timekeepers, as a FREE GIFT (SILVER WATCHES, 3/6 presented to Ladies)

Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with a stamp addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. (Dept. 2), Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last year, 25/10/15, were

Miss M. Lazarus, U. F. C. M. Girls School, Acharyappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, India.

Mr. H. R. Rao, Florance House, Ice House Road. Triplicane, Madras, S. India.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DISMISSAL OF A MUNICIPAL SERVANT

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES DISALLOWED.

(Before the Chief Justice & Mr. Justice Shah.)

THE MUNICIPALITY OF RATNAGIRI v. VASUDEO BALKRISHNA LOTLIKAR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. M. B. Tyabji, District Judge of Ratnagiri, who reversed the decree passed by the Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri, Mr. K. B. Wassoodev and remanded the suit for disposal on merits.

The respondent Vasudeo Balkrishna Lotlikar sued to recover Rs. 1,100 as damages for wrongful dismissal from service. He was the Municipal Secretary of the Ratnagiri Municipality for seventeen years. He stated that the Municipality, contrary to rules framed by the Municipality, dismissed him on the 11th of October, 1912. It was alleged that the Municipality acted capriciously and without any reasonable cause in dismissing the plaintiff.

The Municipal administration of Ratnagiri was the subject of constant complaints from Government officers and in consequence of an enquiry by the Collector of Ratnagiri a report was sent to the Government stating the causes of mismanagement of the Municipality by its members. The Government thereupon issued a resolution commenting on the state of Municipal affairs and the incompetency and inefficiency of the Municipal Secretary which was the cause, according to the Government, of the backwardness and disorganisation in Municipal administration. The Government in their resolution issued *inter alia* the following order: "The Municipality should be asked to dismiss the present Secretary at once." The Collector then asked the Municipality to call a general meeting to consider the immediate dismissal of the present Secretary as ordered by Government. The Municipality thereupon called a meeting on the 10th November, 1910 and unanimously resolved to dismiss the Secretary on that date. The plaintiff was accordingly apprised by the Vice-President on the 11th November of the fact of his dismissal and told to hand over charge. The plaintiff accordingly handed over the charge of his office. Thereafter he sent a representation to the Government who declined to interfere with the orders of the Municipality.

"STILL IN SERVICE."

Subsequently on the 29th January, 1912, the plaintiff applied to the Municipality to reconsider his case as their order of dismissal was illegal. In this application the plaintiff said that he "still considered himself in service," as the order of dismissal was illegal inasmuch as it was not in conformity with Rule 103. In Rule 103 it is enacted "No officer shall be dismissed without a reasonable opportunity being given him of being heard in his defence. Any written defence tendered shall be recorded and a written order shall be passed thereon."

On the 20th of July, 1912, the Municipality recorded a resolution to the effect that proper steps be taken and his proposal may then be considered." On the 11th of October, 1912, after reading the plaintiff's reply, the Municipality passed a resolution declining to interfere and confirmed their former resolution of dismissal. The Municipality, however, had allowed the plaintiff to give his explanation, but as the plaintiff declined to give the explanation the resolution confirming the old resolution was passed. The plaintiff alleged that his dismissal really took place on the 11th of October, 1912.

The defendant Municipality denied the charge of wrongful dismissal and pleaded in defence that the plaintiff's suit was barred by section 167 of the District Municipal Act and Article 2 of the Limitation Act.

The questions for determination were whether section 167 of the District Municipal Act applies, and if not, which article of the Limitation Act, Article 2 or Article 115, was applicable.

With regard to wrongful dismissal the Assistant Judge observed:—"It is a recognised rule of law that power to appoint is power to dismiss. I do not think that the plaintiff can succeed on his plea that the order of dismissal was illegal. As regards section 167, it is argued that it applies to the cases arising between the Municipality and the Public generally. I do not support this view. The act complained of was done "in pursuance of the Municipal Act"; and the suit must be regarded out of time. Even under Article 2 of the Limitation Act the suit is out of time. But section 167 of the Municipal Act is applicable here as *"Generalia specialibus non derogant."*

DECREE OF LOWER COURT REVERSED.

On appeal the District Judge reversed the decree of the Lower Court observing "I hold that section 167 of the Municipal Act does not cover this case. That section is applicable in cases relating to any thing done or purporting to have been done in pursuance of the Act. The test to be applied is not the nature of the suit or the subject matter, but whether the cause of action was or was not connected with the exercise of the statutory powers conferred on the Municipality (22 Bom. p. 301). The employment and dismissal of servants are not acts done in pursuance of the Act within the meaning of this section. Acts done or purporting to be done under the provisions of Chapter IX. of the Act, are instances of acts to which section 167 applies. I find that Article 2 of the Limitation Act does not cover the case for the same reason. Article 115 of the Act is applicable, and as the suit was brought within three years of the order of dismissal, it is in time."

DISTRICT JUDGE'S DECREE REVERSED.

Their Lordships agreeing with the view of the first Court reversed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court and the original plaintiff was ordered to pay the costs throughout.

Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the Municipality.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, appeared for the Respondent.

HALT!

Have you enquired about the new J. H. 2½ H/P. two stroke Motor cycle fitted with Sturmey Archer free engine and 3 speed Hub, back kick starter, foot boards, all the controls from the handlebar, spring forks, 26" wheels Palmer tyres, two tool bags, tools, carriers, Lucas's lamp and horn complete.

It is not a production of a novice, but is manufactured by the late General Manager and Motor Cycle Foreman of Bradbury Ltd., who had been in these companies for 31 and 22 years respectively.

Send for our prices. It will astound you.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,

1, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Tel. Wellington Cyclists.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 26TH OF JUNE, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Petition for hearing (in Chambers.)

In Re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913.—Sm B & Co. In Re The Poona Cotton and Silk Mafg Co, Ld, v. H I Dixon & Co, Ld, Petitioners, Payne & Co. For Dismissal (in Court.)

1416-14.—M K R B & Co, Burjorji Ardesir Bharucha & anr, v. Sorabji Nowroji & Co, a firm, & anr, Ard H D & Co.

Suits for Hearing and final disposal. Long Causes.

1117-14.—Little and Co. Messrs Turner Morrison & Co, Ltd, v. Raghnathdas Govaldas and anr, Motichand and D. Part Hear.

1345-14.—Jerangir S M & H, Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v. Noor Mahomed Valla, Mulla and M.

193-13.—Malvi H M and R, Pahladdas Jankiprasad, a firm, v. Ramsarup Hardatt, Raghavaya N & Co.

274-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab & ors, v. Rehmatbai, Widow, and anr, Little & Co, Mehta D & L.

275-14. Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab & ors, v. Rehmatbai, Widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

370-14.—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab & ors. Rehmatbai, Widow and ors. Little & Co, Mehta D & L, Ardshir H & Co.

273-14.—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab & ors, v. Rehmatbai, Widow and ors, Little & Co, Mehta D & L, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1077-14.—Mans H M & Co, Damodar Naranji Joshi, v. Sunderbai, Widow, Mu & Th.

1280-14.—Purnanand & Co, Mangumal Hasanand v. Bai Parvatibai Widow & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.

881-14.—Mulji and Th, The Bombay United Spg & Wg Co, Ltd, v. Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed and Co, a firm, Matubhai J & M.

206-14.—Mehta D & L, Sarabai Widow, v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina & ors, Mulla and M, Jehangir M & S, Little Co.

1172-14.—Unwalla P & P, Bamonji Muncherji Dalal v. Jahangir Bejonji Mehta, Edgelow G W & Co.

1318-14.—Mans H M & Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Keshowji Khemraj, a firm, Daphtary F and D.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 384,338; Mr. D. D. Dalal, Rs. 5; P. M. G., Rs .5; Mr. H. P. Pavri, per Mrs. P. M. Kanga, Rs. 25; Mr. A. Kirke Smith, Rs. 30; W. P. P., Rs. 50; Per Mrs. Hudson, Godhra, Rs. 188; H. H. the Rajasaheb of Mudhol, Rs. 1,200; Children's Branch, 8th instalment, Rs. 585; Proceeds Concert at Satara Club, Rs. 165; Per Mrs. Warden, Ranina, Dacca, Rs. 65; Per Deputy Asst. Political Agent, Rajkot, Rs. 5; H. H. the Rani of Ichalkaranji, Rs. 250; Amounts found in Collection Boxes placed in Bombay Shops, 3rd clearance, Rs. 161; Total Rs. 387,072.

Articles of various kinds have also been received from the Junagadh Branch, Mrs. Brookes Warner, Municipal Girls' School, Jambusar, per Belgaum Branch, Inspector of Customs, Castle Rock, per Poona Branch, The Desai of Manikeri, per Mrs. Kabraji, Officers and Men of Kolhapur Infantry, per Capt. Wightwick, Mrs. Hancock, Porbandar, per Mrs. Rothfeld, Jalgaon, The Ladies of Murree per Mrs. Broadway, per Godhra Branch, T. H. the Rani of Sunth, the Rajkumar of Lunavada, and the Rana of Kadana, and Mrs. Kothavala, Mrs. Hudson, The people of Jambusar, per Stationmaster, Vasad, Shrimant Ranisaheb and Women of Jath, per Mrs. Kabraji, per Mamlatdar of Bijapur, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Messrs. Madon, Sons & Co., The Workmen, Port Trust Workshops, Mazagon, Mrs. Rendall, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Osmankhan, Mrs. Sykes, Mr. Owen, Mrs. M. Nissim, A Friend, Mr. G. P. Pyashe, Anon, Lanouli, Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Tvabji, Master F. Reubens (50 books), Mrs. Oldfield, Mr. K. A. Vakil, Maha-Bieshwar Club (6 cases books and magazines), Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Don, Miss Ray, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Corsar, Mr. J., Mr. Hall, Miss Knowles, Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. Chard, Miss Evans, Mrs. Aitken, Mr. Abbott, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Churchill, Mrs. Spencer, Mr. C. D. J., Mr. S. D. Smith & Excise Officers, Mrs. Sanjana, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Woolcombe, Miss Gubbay, Mr. Plinston, Mrs. Hodge, Mr. E. Comber, (33 new 7d. novels, books and magazines), Mrs. Sibbald, D. G. K. (quantity new 7d. novels), Mrs. Deakin, Queen Mary High School Staff, A Friend, (130 new Colonial Edition novels), Mrs. McCaulay, Mrs. Claridge, and A Friend.

NAVAL BRANCH.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 30,998-7-3; Yeotmal Branch Voluntary Aid Association, Rs. 70; H. H. the Maharaja of Balrampur, Rs. 1,000; Total Rs. 32,068-7-3; and various articles from Mrs. Bull, Mr. Page, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Peirse, Mrs. Fisher.

CHILDRENS' BRANCH.

Proceeds concert given by the children at Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, Rs. 285 per Miss Kimmins, Panchgani Girl's High School, Value of prizes given up by children, Rs 100; Proceeds concert given by elder girls, Rs 150; Proceeds May Day Revels by Kindergarten children Rs. 50; Total Rs. 585.

TRY MAGNESIA FOR YOUR STOMACH TROUBLE.

IT NEUTRALISES ACIDITY AND PREVENTS FERMENTATION.

Doubtless you have already tried pepsin, bismuth, soda, charcoal, drugs, etc., and so you know that these things will not cure your trouble—in some cases they do not even give relief—but before giving up hope and deciding that you are a chronic dyspeptic just try the effect of a little magnesia—not the ordinary carbonate, oxides or citrates, but pure *bisurated* magnesia, which you can obtain from practically any chemist in either powder or tablet form. Take half-a-teaspoonful of the powder or two compressed tablets with a little water after your next meal, and see what a difference this makes. It will instantly neutralise the harmful acid which now causes your food to ferment giving rise to wind, heartburn, flatulance and many other unpleasant symptoms, and you will find that, provided you take a little *bisurated* magnesia immediately afterward, you can eat almost anything and enjoy it without any danger of pain and discomfort to follow.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

JUMMA MASJID CASE.

A DIRECTOR CHARGED.

At the Mazagon Police Court before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Khan Saheb Taki, Inspector, C. I. D. charged Mr. Badrudin Abdullakoor, a Director of the Bombay Jumma Masjid with having cheated one Yakubali Abdul Kadar Moorga in regard to a sum of Rs. 25. Superintendent Sullivan conducted the prosecution and Mr. Balabhai Desai defended Mr. Budradin.

In opening the case Mr. Sullivan said that the complainant's father, some forty years ago, had taken on lease a shop ine one of the chawls belonging to the Jumma Masjid, and the complainant was carrying on his business there ever since the death of his father some 25 years ago. On account of the failure of his business about one and half years ago, the complainant fearing that he might lose the lease of the shop, transferred it to one of his relatives named Abdul Karim, although he himself paid the rents still and conducted his business there. After a time he requested the Nazir, Mr. Abdul Kadar Khatkhate to have the shop transferred to his (complainant's) name, but was asked to wait for a few days. In the meantime Mr. Badrudin asked the complainant what he would pay towards the funds of the Masjid if he transferred the lease to him. But the complainant told him that the shop belonged to his father and had been in the possession of his family since the last forty years or so. Mr. Badrudin replied to the accused that according to the rules of the Masjid everyman, who wanted a shop, was bound to pay a sum of Rs. 500 towards the MasjidFunds. The complainant expressed his inability to pay such a large sum, but ultimately he settled the matter for Rs. 251 and got this amount from some of his friends, whom he told the purpose for which he required it, and it was paid to Mr. Badrudin on the 29th of last month at 11 a.m., one Hussanally Ibrahimji being present when the transaction took place. He also paid Re. 75 as advance rent to the Nazir and secured his receipt for this sum. As he, however, did not get a receipt from the Nazir for the larger sum of Rs. 251, although he waited for a few days, he (complainant) wrote him a letter requesting him for the same. The Nazir, however, denied having received the amount of Rs. 251 at all. The complainant was under the impression at the time he paid this sum that it would be credited to the Masjid Fund as a contribution towards charity.

At this stage Mr. Balabhai put in an application for a postponement as Mr. Badrudin wanted to apply for a transfer of the case to some other Court.

The Magistrate accordingly postponed the case.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE AND GRIEVOUS HURT.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Vithal Mehru Gaikaad, a motor driver, was charged with attempting to outrage the modesty of Radhibai and Kachroobai, two women, and voluntarily causing hurt to Guroodin Godiram. Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. V. F. Vicaji defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 13th May last the accused, who knew the husband of the two women, went to their room at Marine Lines, and suggested to Radhibai that she should go and live with him. She refused and the accused left after threatening her. Later on that day the two women came out to go to Dhobi Talao, when the accused met them and going up to Radhibai, seized her by the hand and began dragging her towards his room. The women raised an alarm, whereupon Guroodin rushed to their rescue. The accused then raised an umbrella and struck Guroodin on the head. Guroodin fell unconscious and bleeding, when a military officer came upon the scene and rendered help to him. Guroodin was removed to hospital. The accused managed to run away.

After the evidence had been recorded the accused was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FIRING A REVOLVER.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Superintendent Meyers charged an American dentist, John Carr, with doing so rash and negligent an act as to endanger human life and public safety, by firing a revolver.

Miss Gazella Gellis, who resided at Tardeo said that Mr. John Carr came to her house on the morning of the 23rd instant and went away after a time, as he had a dispute with one of the girls. She accompanied him to the gate and asked him the reason of his going away angry when the accused told her that the girl had insulted him and wanted more money. He was accompanied, she further alleged, by some "loafers." Carr then entered a victoria, and the witness heard the report of a fireshot, as the victoria was speeding away.

Kondaji Arjun said that when the accused was coming out of Gellis' house, he was accompanied by Gazella Gellis up to the footpath, who shook hands with him. The accused walked some ten paces towards the gharry and drove away after firing a revolver shot on the ground. When the Police came there, after a time, witness pointed to them the hole which was caused by the shot.

Inspector Favel of the C.I.D., said that he arrested the accused, from the description given to him by the residents of the house, at his office, above the French Bank. He questioned the accused, when a five-chambered revolver was produced and he found that while one chamber was empty the other four were still loaded. Witness took the revolver with him.

Questioned by the Court the accused said that he had aimed the shot at the ground. It was done foolishly. It was his intention to make a noise only. He did not desire to hurt anybody. He did not know why he had charged the revolver. He had not done such a thing before. He only wished to show his contempt towards the people and that he was angry.

The Magistrate reserved judgment.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Shivshunker Devidat and Hansraj Nensi, Marwaris, with assaulting a Policeman. Mr. R. Solomon defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that about 5 p.m. on the 23rd instant P. C. 2321 C. was on duty on Bhuleshwar Road. On seeing a big crowd collected there he asked them, among whom were the accused, to move on. He also asked the two accused personally to move on, when they caught hold of him and said it was "Police zoolum" and assaulted him. Witnesses remonstrated with the accused and told them to obey the Policeman and not to assault him.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that they were going along the road, when the sepoy abused them. They asked him to desist from abusing them, when he arrested them.

Sub-Inspector Chimanlal said the Police had had to deal with thousands of people that had collected on the road.

The Magistrate said it appeared from the evidence that the accused had held the sepoy by the hands, believing he was using force. The Policeman on duty had to regulate the traffic on a road on which a big crowd had collected and it was necessary to use a certain amount of force to do it. In this case there was no evidence to show that more than necessary force was used. If any force had been used at all, it was legitimate. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE BANDMANN CO'S "MERRIE PLAYERS"

The success, artistic and financial, of the above "Merrie Players" has been soley due to their infinite variety which a lengthy season (for Bombay) "cannot wither nor custom stale." It can safely be said that this Company vies with any Mr. Bandmann has ever sent us. Mr. Bandmann as to be congratulated on his enterprise and selection of material. To-night will be yet another change of bill, every item will be changed. Mr. Fred Coyne, the producer although unfortunately, neither seen nor heard from the public view-point, is nevertheless capable of making his presence felt in many ways, especially with regard to the dainty little scenas presented by the Rosslyn Sisters. Clever as this little trio undoubtedly is, the master touch of a knowledgable producer is of tremendous assistance in this class of entertainment, and Mr. Coyne can claim a good percentage of the unqualified success of these dainty little people. He is producing quite a novelty to-night with their assistance in which the shades of black and white are used exclusively with stage effects.

Has any comedian made such a success in Bombay as Tom Payne? We doubt it. Whether in song, story or extrordinary dancing he has the knack of holding his public hard. He makes his entrance and exit to a storm of applause so what further proof could be desired. He has done so many changes during the season that it will be difficult to know where he will break out next, but nevertheless he has something different in store for to-night in a Music Hall *pot pourri* with Miss Temple. A. G. Spry is a comedian of another mould, and his dialogue with a lady in the audience is a happy idea which further adds to the general success.

Miss May Yates will have something fresh to sing and dance about. Miss Marjorie Manners with her delightful light soprano, will make another draw upon her extensive vocal repertoire and appear in a light comedy sketch "a pair of pigamas" assisted by Mr. Martin Rose. An item which promises well is Miss Nellie Lomas and Gordon Stamford in a little Musical Doulogue. Stamford's turn with his "Musical advertisements" during the last three days was a great success as it was the first turn he had ever done in Bombay.

CINEMA PROGRAMME.

At the 6.30 p. m. show a full Cinema Programme will be given including a two part Topical Drama. O.H.M.S., a British film full of exciting incident embraces the story of some German spies in London who are out to poison the Thames Water Works. Needless to say that there are foiled by that well-known film hero Lt. Daring in a series of exciting adventures and vigorous pursuits. There is a good topical comedy "Pimple Enlists." Pimple is a very good comedian but not very well-known in Bombay. He is quite the best English film comedian and his adventures among the Huns which he captures (in his dreams) are exceedingly funny.

Pathe's Gaezette contains some vivid war scenes on the Austro-Italian Frontier.

THE QUAINTS.

Mr. R. B. Salisbury's "Quaints in Pierrot Land," who are appearing for a short season at the Royal Opera House, commencing on Tuesday next, come with a big reputation from London theatres, where they appeared over 2,000 times.

The entertainment is one which has familiarised itself to a certain extent with Eastern audiences by that of The Follies and other Concort Parties, but it promises, we are informed, a distinct atmosphere of its own. "Melody and Laughter" are the watchwords of the "Quaints," and they seem from all accounts to have hit the happy compromise between artistic achievement and popular appeal with complete success. Seats may now be booked at Rose and Co.

VICTOR CINEMA.

The great serial film, "The Trey of Hearts" having been removed from the bill after a most satisfactory run, the management of the Victor Cinema announce they are screening two big star films at the Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road. "The Divers" and "Nelly's Small Statue" are said to be full of exceptionally sensational situations and dramatic incidents, and the interest is maintained throughout. Attention is directed to the change in time as advertised.

The Oxford University Press is about to publish a study, by Mr. Delisle Burns, on "Political Ideals." It ought to prove interesting, for it discusses in turn Athenian Liberty Roman Order, Mediaeval Unity, Renaissance Sovereignty. Revolutionary Rights, and amongst other subjects which bear directly on existing conditions, Modern Imperialism and Socialism.

The remarkable group of essays which Mr. Havelock Ellis published in 1897 with the title "Affirmations" has long been out of print. It consisted of literary verdicts on men who differed so greatly as Francis of Assison, Casanova, Nietzsche, Huysmans, and Zola. We are glad to learn that Messrs. Constable are about to bring out a new edition, and all the more since it is to contain a fresh aid to the interpretation of the problems discussed in the volume which Mr. Havelock Ellis has just written.

ALLEGED MURDER IN SALSETTE.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY

NINE MEN ARRESTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

One afternoon, recently, a great deal of commotion was caused at the Bhynder Railway Station by the summary arrest by the Bandra Police of a number of persons, who were immediately railed off to Bandra under a strong escort of armed police. It transpired that these, together with two others, one subsequently arrested by the Bobay police in the Government Dockyard at Bombay and the other captured at Garapur (in all nine), are the men who are alleged to have been the perpetrators of one of the most shocking and brutal crimes. They are all inhabitants of Utan, in Salsette, District Thana.

So far back as the morning of 27th October, 1913, the dead body of one Jacinto Pedro Fonseca an inhabitant of Utan was found stretched across the rails near the Bhynder Railway Station, in a fearfully mutilated condition it being almost reduced to pulp. Several trains, it appears, had passed over the body at night. There were unmistakable indications that the case was one of murder and not of accident. The police enquiry at the time resulted in the tragic affair remaining undetected. Certain villagers, however, fully convinced that a very grave crime had been committed, would not rest content until the offenders were brought to justice. It appears that on their earnest representations to the highest authorities certain smart and trustworthy police officers were especially deputed to investigate the matter, and the result has been that after the lapse of over a year and a half the police it is alleged have been able to colect sufficient evidence to charge the arrested men with the murder of the deceased Fonseca.

The accused are Roojoolia Francis Fonseca, his brother Joojoolia Francis Fonseca, their nephews Pascoal Jeremias Fonseca and John Francis Fonseca, and Roojoolia Gregory De Souza, Joseph Angustin De Souza, Stephen Manuel De Souza, Nicholas Joseph De Souza and Gunpat Bhaskar Mahtre. These men are now being charged at Bandra before Mr. Cowan, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bassein Prant with the alleged murder.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The deceased Fonseca it seems was a very close relative of the accused Fonsecas. It appears from the prosecution story that the deceased had charged the accused Nos. 3 and 4 with having caused him grievous hurt. While this case was pending in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Bandra, overtures came from the side of the accused to have the matter compromised, but as the deceased turned a deaf ear to the proposal it was decided by the accused to get over the difficulty and trouble, once and for all, by putting an end to the deceased himself. So on the night of the 20th October 1913, it is alleged, deceased was called out from his house by accused Nos. 1 and 2 with the tempting bait of a convivial party. He was then taken to the sea-shore and there most cruelty done to death by the accused with sticks, and other weapons, his head being terribly battered with a hammer. The dead body of the victim was then thrust into a *ganta* (gunny bag) and in order to smother suspicion of the murder, it was conveyed in a bullock cart some miles away from the village and laid across the metals near the Bhynder Railway Station, to give the victims death all the colour of a railway accident.

Mr. Pandurang V. Patil, who is defending the acused having applied for their release on bail the last four were admitted to bail of Rs. 2,000 each. As for the rest bail was refused.

The case is being conducted by Mr. J. V. Cooke, the District Superintendent of Police, Thana.

WAR AND THE WEATHER.

A DISCREDITED THEORY.

Dr. H. R. Mill, Director of the British Rainfall Organisation, at a meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society, discredited the theory that the heavy rainfall of last winter was due to the firing at the seat of war. In the same way, he said, the heavy winter of 1903 had been explained by the general adoption of wireless telegraphy. The fact that 1879 was equally wet if not wetter without the aid of Hertzien waves, and that no year since 1903 had been nearly so wet in spite of the enormous increase of radio-telegraphy, showed the fallacy of the inference. It had been argued that it was the concussion caused by high explosives which determined the precipitation of rain from supersaturated vapour. The difficulty arose that if concussion was the cause, precipitation must occur immediately and presumably over the area within sound of the explosions. That at least was the principle which people who tried to induce public bodies to cannonade for rain had always adopted. The dryness of September, October, March, and April, however, were difficult to explain on this hypothesis.

THE FREIGHT MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 25.

The home freight market is reported as somewhat easier. As yet there is nothing doing here and general business will only get going again when tonnage at workable rates is more easily obtainable.

"1914, and other Poems," is the title chosen for the remarkable war sonnets written by the late Rupert Brook, a young poet whose untimely death is a distinct loss to English letters. The publishers are Messrs. Sidgwick and Jacks n.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SUNDAY, JUNE 27.

Garden Party in honour of H. M. the Amir of Afghanistan's 14th Coronation Day, at his Majesty's Bungalow, 44, Walkeshwar Road, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, June 28.

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrive in Bombay.

English Mail steamer Khyber due at 9 a.m.

Teachers' Association of Bombay. Address by Mr. D. G. Ross, M. A., on "A Pension Scheme for Teachers," St. Xavier's College, 6-15 p.m.

Prof. Bhadkamkar Memorial Meeting of past and present students of Wilson College, College Hall, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 29.

Paper by Mr. Talmaki on "Stray Thoughts on Town Planning," Bombay Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per steamer Quaqua will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

GOLL.—At Zurich in Switzerland, on 22nd June. (News received by wire). Ernest Augustus Goll, died of lung disease after 4 weeks illness. Aged 46 years. Deeply mourned.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

June 25.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., commanding.

107.—Recruiting.—Men desirous of joining the Corps should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.

146.—Parades.—Mondays.—"G" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
N. C. Officers of "A", "C", "E", and "F" Coys., at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
"C" and "F" Cos. Recruits at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters.
Tuesdays.—"B" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"G" and "B" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
"G" Coy. (Pali Hill) at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana.
Wednesdays.—"C", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
Thursdays.—"G" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
N. C. Officers of "A", "C", "E" and "F" Cos. at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.
"C" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
Fridays.—"G" and "B" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m.

198.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"D" Company.—Sunday 27th, Monday 28th Tuesday 29th, and Wednesday 30th instant.
"E" Company.—Thursday 1st, Friday 2nd, Saturday 3rd, and Sunday 4th proximo.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baddock and Officers, the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening, the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana, beginning at 6.

March—En Avant .....E. Colonn.
Selection—The Balkan Princess .....Rubens.
Valse—Cyribiribin .....P. Bucalos.
Piccolo Solo—Lilliputian .....Brewer
Selection—The Girl from Kay's .....I. Caryl.
Two Step—Dreams of Ragtime.....Thurban.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening, the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

March—"Away down Indiana" .....Cremieux.
Overture—"Flotte Bursche" .....Suppe.
Valse—"Where my Caravan has rested" .....Lohr.
Songs and Dances of Ireland—"The Shamrock" .....Myddleton.
Egyptian Serenade—"Amina" .....Lincke.
Melodies from—"The Sunshine Girl"..Rubens.
Caprice—"The Whistler and his dog"..Pryor.

H. M. THE AMIR'S FOURTEENTH CORONATION DAY.

Colonel Gulam Rasulkhan, the Bombay Agent to his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, will give a garden party in honour of his Majesty's fourteenth coronation day at his Majesty's bungalow No. 44, Walkeshwar Road, (near Government Gate) to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S T.).

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passenger per s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, leaving Bombay to-day for Marseilles and London:—

Battershill, Mrs and 2 children; Blagrave, Mrs. J. W. B.; Blagrave, Miss; Bruce, Mr. W.; Bull, Mrs. E. J.; Cartland, Mr. A. B.; Clark, Lady; Coles, Mr. T. C.; Colomb, Mrs.; Cuerden, Mr. A.; Danby, Mr. E. C.; Dunbar, Sir Lorraine; Edey, Mr. R. M.; Elton, Mr. C. J.; Emanuel, Mrs., child and infant; Ewbank, Mr. R. B.; Fenning, Mrs.; Fenning, Miss E. F.; Gillan, Mrs. D. H.; Gordon, Mr. W.; Hay, Mr. R. T.; Johnston, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. F. W.; Johnston, I.C.S., Mr. J. L.; Johnston, Mrs. F. W. and child; Kelsey, Miss A. M.; King, Mr. J. N.; Leaky, Mr. R. A.; Leslie, Mr. W.; Lockhart, Mr. R. Stewart, Macdonald, Mr. L. W.; Mant, I.C.S., Hon. Mr. R. A.; Maxwell, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., I.C.S., Sir William; Maxwell, Lady; Maxwell, Miss and governess; Melville, Mr. D. W.; Milne, Mr. J. T. and Mrs.; Miller, Mr. W.; Millett, Hon. Mr. G. P.; Monolescue, Mr. E. C.; Montgomery, Mrs.; Nicholson, Mr. W.; Ormond, Mrs. G. W.; Parker, Miss; Perry, Mr. H. G.; Phelps, Mr. S. G. and Mrs.; Porter, Mr. W. K.; Rae, Mr. W. R.; Raw, Mr. H. V.; Reilly, I.C.S., Mr. H. Tempest; Ross, Mr. Frank; Ross, Mr. Henry; Sims, Mr. A. M.; Smith, Mr. W.; Smith, Mr. E. Arundel; Smith, Mr. J. F.; Spooner, Mr. A. J. and Mrs.; Taylor, Mr. G.; Thomas, Mr. F. G.; Wheeler, Mrs. H. F.; Willis, Mr. F. W. and Mrs.; Woolcock, Mr. G. L.; Young, Mr. L.; Scott, Mr. E. A.; Horne, Mr. L. D. and Mrs.; Varley, Mr. J.; Padshah, Mr. B. J.; Hamed, Binali, Mr.; Amran Benesha, Mr.; Jobi Mr. A. V.; Holden, Mrs. E.; Kaderbhoy, Mr. M. T.; Subba Row, Mr. P.; Wills, Mr.; Snaith, Mr. J. F.; Heiser, Dr. Victor G.; Grantham, Mr. V. A.; Sharper, Mr. R.; Abdula Benesha, Mr.; Brereton, Miss A. V.; Cooper, Mr. O. M.; Memon, Mr. K. Krishna; Glassbrook, Mr. G.; Burvett, Mr. E.; Ivinson, Mr.; Dharamsi, Mr. N. A.; Bruce, Mr. W. H.; Carnegie, Mr.; Calder, Mr. N. T.; Pooler, Miss.

TELEGRAMS IN ITALIAN.

It is notified by the Telegraph Department that from 1st July next telegrams in Italian will be accepted for places in Italy, Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

A NEW PARSI SOLICITOR.

Mr. Dorab Nusserwanjee Forbes, M.A., LL.B. was yesterday enrolled as a Solicitor of the High Court of Bombay before Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar.

COMMISSION TO A PARSI DOCTOR.

Dr. Sorab Nusserwanjee Forbes, M.B.B.S., a son of Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Forbes has been engaged by our Government for Military Duty out of India and he has been granted the temporary rank of a Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Manilal C. Parekh will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays today at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Association, Amroli House, Girgaum Back Road. All are earnestly requested to attend.

ARRIVAL OF THE WOUNDED.

The hospital ship Madras, under Captain C. Willis, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Basra, which port she left on the 17th instant. She brought 580 British and Indian wounded and invalided soldiers on board. The Madras entered the Princes Docks on Thursday.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Senior Class of the Brotherhood will meet in the Prarthna Mandir Hall, Girgaon, on Sunday the 27th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Sir Narayan Chandavarker will expound Sir Rabindranath's "Gardner." The Junior Class will meet at the Head Quarters of the Brotherhood, Girgaon, Dr. Prabhaker's House, and it will be conducted by Mr. S. N. Gamadia, M.A.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No fresh attack or death from plague occurred in the city on Thursday. There were also no cholera cases, but one attack of small-pox was reported during the day. The total mortality from all causes was 80, as compared with 72 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 70 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,600, out of which 19 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed one of these plague rats, B Ward seven, C Ward six, and E Ward five.

MOTOR BUSSES V TRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Re: the controversy that is now raging in Bombay about the respective merits of motor-busses and the Bombay Tramway Co. for popular transit, Mr. Wacha advocates rightly a competitive system of transport side by side with the Tramway Co.

The only question before the public is whether the motor-car system, if introduced in Bombay, can afford to compete with the present prices charged by the Company or whether the travelling public is prepared to pay more than they pay now.

A poor country like Goa, in spite of its bad and unlighted roads, can boast of three companies of motor-busses which are run between Betim and Mapuca and between the latter place and Calangute, traversing a distance of 10 miles for a paltry sum of six annas for a seat.

Comparatively a more prosperous, commercial and populous city like Bombay surely will not grudge to pay a couple of annas more to secure a more speedy instrument of locomotion if the Municipality introduces this new system under its fostering care.—Yours, etc.,

MAC.

Information has been received that at 10-30 a.m. to-day the line between Lakhpuri and Banosa stations on the Central Provinces Railways has been breached owing to heavy rains. Transhipment of trains is necessary at the breach.

A correspondent writes:—The Daoodi Borah community will be pleased to learn that their High Priest, His Holiness Syedna Taher Saifuddin, is conferred with the high honour of the First Class Sardar of the Deccan by his Excellency the Governor in Council. His Holiness is exempted from personal appearance in Civil Courts.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

OPENING OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

HIS EXELLENCY ON INDIGENOUS ENTERPRISES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 25.

The opening ceremony of the Vernacular School Buildings of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya in Poona City, took place this evening in the presence of a large gathering which included Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, the hon. Mr. Hatch, the hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, Mr. Seddon, Commissioner, C.D., the Chief of Aundh, Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee and Mrs. Hirabai Pudumjee, Sardar Kaikobad Dustur, Mrs. and Miss Dustur, the hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Colonel Perkins, and many Sardars of the Deccan.

The ceremony commenced at 5 p.m. when the Governor and Lady Willingdon accompanied by Mr. Crerar, Private Secretary, and an A. D. C. were received at the entrance to a large and gorgeously decorated pandal which displayed loyal inscriptions by Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Dewan Bahadur Godbole, Mr. H. N. Apte and Sardar Nowrojee and conducted to the dais, the boys singing a song of welcome.

Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, chairman of the Council, then made a few introductory remarks.

The secretary in his report said: We began the year under report with 1,943 boys on our rolls. Out of these 1,372 belonged to the English School and 571 to the Vernacular School.

Lord and Lady Willingdon then proceeded to the upper floor of a substantial building and his Excellency formally opened it.

After his Excellency's return Mr. H. N. Apte requested his Excellency to unveil the portrait of Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, painted and presented to the institution by Mr. Pimplekhare, of the College of Engineering.

His Excellency did so amid applause.

Lady Willingdon then very graciously distributed prizes to the students.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

In addressing the assembly his Excellency said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—It is a very great pleasure to me that my first official duty of this season at Poona should be performed under the chairmanship of my old friend, Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, whose name stands so high in this presidency for his sterling work in promoting the moral and intellectual advancement of our rising generation and to perform the dual ceremony of opening this fine building where, I hope, many generations of young Indians will in future years gain sound and useful education, both for brain and body which will fit them for the battle of life and of unveiling the picture of Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar which is placed here by his friends as a testimony to the constant interest he has taken in this school. I am sure I am expressing the feeling of every one present in saying that we much hope that Sir Ramkrishna will be given health and strength to guide its destiny for many more years. I have read with the keenest interest the report of your school, its small beginning, its steady unostentatious progress and developement until now you are knocking at the door of the university with a request to be affiliated as a teaching college of the Presidency. I notice too the steady growth of your numbers, the sound condition of your finance and last, but by no means least the considerable successes this school has obtained in various competitions, both in work and play. Sincerely then, today I can warmly congratulate you, Sir Ramkrishna, and all the members of your Council, on the success of your efforts and thank you on behalf of Government for assisting us in our educational administration by establishing through private endeavour and enterprise this most excellent institution in our midst, and perhaps I may be allowed to suggest that the reason for your success is largely due to the spirit in which you have carried out your work, a spirit which is clearly expressed in the concluding paragraph of the admirable report of your secretary. Mr. Apte, whose zeal and devotion in good causes I am well aware of in this city. Let me read you what he says: "With all this progress there is we are conscious much to accomplish. Though our path to the goal which we have set before us is beset with difficulties our purpose is not to evade or slip away from them but to confront and overcome them and to act that each to-morrow may find us further than to-day." That is the true spirit which leads to success, the spirit of a clear and definite purpose, a determination to overcome difficulties, and I trust that in that spirit you will go forward until this school becomes one of the most efficient colleges of our province.

AN INDIGENOUS ENTERPRISE.

There is another fact with regard to this institution to which I should like to draw attention, namely, that it is in every sense an entirely indigenous enterprise. It has been started and carried on sound and satisfactory lines entirely by Indian gentlemen and its success is a fine example of what can be done under good Swadeshi management. The cause of education is of the highest importance for the young people of the country, but what is surely equally important is the promotion on similar lines as this institution, of various enterprises which will develop its commercial industrial and agricultural possibilities. It is no good turning out a large number of trained young men unless by the development of our country we are able to give them opportunities of doing good work and showing enterprise in many professions. Government is willing as far as it is able to assist such enterprises but the initiative must come from the people themselves. Let me then cordially wish all success to this school in the future, let me warmly congratulate its promoters on the good work they have done in the past and let me express the sincere hope that this fine building erected under the guiding hand of my friend, Dewan Bahadur Godbole, may send forth many young men who will prove a credit to their school and their country.

The proceedings terminated with three hearty cheers for the Governor and Lady Willingdon.

DIVISIONAL AREA ORDERS.

By Brigr.-General H. T. Brooking, C. B., Commanding 6th (Poona) Divisional Area.

POONA, June 23.

Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Wanhill, R.A.M.C., is authorised to proceed to Bombay to take over the duties of Assistant Director of Medical Services, Bombay Brigade.

Attention of British Units is drawn to Poona Divisional Area Order No. 437 of 7th instant, in accordance to which requirements of Jerseys should be furnished to the Officer in Charge Supply Reserve Depot, without delay, if not already done.

Major J. F. Whelan, R.A.M.C. Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services, (Sanitary), 6th (Poona) Divisional Area, is authorised to proceed to Deolali and Bombay on inspection duty, returning on completion.

Government of India have decided that specially qualified British and Indian troops when employed, while on active service, on work requiring skilled knowledge, may be rated for engineer and Sapper and Miner rates of working pay, respectively, under paragraphs 672-685 and 941, Army Regulations India, Volume I, at the discretion of the General Officer Commanding the Division in which they are serving.

British Troops drawing engineer pay on such ratings will forfeit proficiency pay whilst so employed.

The extra expenditure involved will be charged to the Imperial Government through the accounts of the Indian Expeditionary Force concerned in accordance with paragraph 13 of the instructions attached to Finance Department (Military) letter No. 430-Accts. dated 3rd May 1915.

Reference paragraph 227 "Handbook of Instructions for British Army Schools in India, 1914."

Officers Commanding Schools should forward to this branch without delay, Return of Soldiers to be examined for First Class Certificates of Education at the Examination to be held on the last Tuesday in September 1915

BRIGADE ORDERS.

POONA, June 24.

By Brig.-General H. T. Brooking, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

It is notified that the classification of Widows and Heirs of Indian ranks killed, etc., on service should be carried out by the officer investigating the claim for family pension under paragraph 659 Army Regulations India, Volume II. Also in all cases where gratuities are paid at the place where the investigation is made, the officer making the payment should notify the Officer Commanding Unit or Depot of the recipient.

When submitting travelling claims for the sanction of the Brigade Commander, O.C. units and Departments will notify the date on which the journey actually commenced, or is to commence.

The N. C. O., i/c Supplies, Belgaum, is authorised to issue 40 lbs. of wood daily for boiling drinking water at the Station Hospital, Belgaum, during the month of July 1915.

On the recommendation of the Senior Medical Officer, Belgaum, the N. C. O., i/c Supplies, Belgaum, is authorised to issue an extra blanket to the British Troops in the Garrison.

Firepans and charcoal on wet days will be issued to all British Troops and families at Ahmednagar during the ensuing monsoon for drying purposes.

Serge clothing will be taken into wear at Belgaum from this date.

POONA, June 25.

By Brig-General H. T. Brooking, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Before any expenditure is incurred which it is intended to debit to the Training Grant, the sanction of Brigade Headquarters should be obtained to the expenditure.

The Training Grant for the year 1915-16 has not yet been allotted, consequently no claims can, for the present, be entertained against this grant.

Owing to the prevalence of Influenza, the issue of horses from Remount Depots has been suspended for the present.

On subsidence of the epidemic, issue will re-commence, probably in about 3 weeks time.

As regards the free issue of a sword, scabbard, and belt to pensioned Indian Officers, re-employed for the duration of the War under the provisions of India Army Order No. 701 of 1914, it is notified that in cases where such Officers are not in possession of the articles mentioned above, vide para 823, A.R.I. Volume II., indents for their supply may be submitted on the Arsenal concerned.

2. All stores issued on the authority of this letter remain the property of the State, and will not come under the provisions of the last clause of para 823, A.R.I., Volume II.

The scale of rations for Turkish Prisoners of War is as follows:—

Turks of European habits of life.—1 lb. Bread, 1 lb. Meat, 3 lbs. Firewood, 4 ozs. Rice or Flour, 5/7 ozs. Tea, 2½ ozs. Sugar, 2/3 ozs. Salt, 12 ozs. Potatoes, 14 ozs. Vegetables.

Oriental Turks and Arabs.—2 lbs. Rice or Flour, 4 ozs. Dhal, 2 ozs. Ghee, 2/3 ozs. Salt, 3 lbs. Firewood.

The return called for therein should be submitted to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Poona Divisional Area, direct.

A Medical Board composed as under will assemble at the Station Hospital, Poona at 8-30 a.m. on Friday the 25th June 1915 to report on the health of Sub-Lieutenant R. L. Hayward and such other cases as may be brought before it:—

President:—Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Packer, R.A.M.C.

Members:—Captain C. A. Ensor, R.A.M.C. Lieut. T. Duncan, R.A.M.C.

REAL MONSOON WEATHER.

ACCIDENTS TO MOTOR CARS.

After about a week of monsoonish weather, the monsoon now appears to have set in in right earnest. On Thursday night the first touch of the real Bombay rains was experienced, and it rained heavy on that night and continued almost the whole of yesterday, with small breaks. As a result of the downpour most of the low-lying parts of the city were submerged. The localities which were particularly flooded were Jacob's Circle, Chikalwadi, Grant Road, Karelwadi, Parel and others. The tramway service had to be suspended for a short time at Jacob's Circle.

Motor car No. 2911 was passing near the Colaba Railway station about 1 a.m. yesterday, when the road subsided and the wheels on the rear side sank to a depth of one foot. It is said the car could not be extricated till 8 a.m. yesterday. Fortunately nobody was injured.

Motor car No. 2311 was going along the Wodehouse Road towards Colaba at 1-30 a.m. yesterday, and the driver had to keep to his right to avoid some excavations, when the road on his right subsided, and the right front wheel dropped into the hole. Nobody was injured.

PARSI LITERATURE.

RAO BAHADUR HARGOVINDDAS'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Writers' Association Rao Bahadur Raj Ratna Hargovinddas Dwarkadas Kantawalla, late Director of Vernacular Instruction, Baroda State, and Dewan of Lunawada delivered yesterday a lecture on Parsi Literature at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort.

Rao Bahadur Hargoinddas in the course of his lecture said that the Parsis were the pioneers of starting magazines, newspapers and printing presses in Gujarati. Their periodicals were read by Gujaratees with zeal and interest. Gujarati poets like Narmadashanker and Dalpatram used to recite their poems in Parsi families who patronized Gujarati poets and writers to a large extent. But they began to dislike works subsequently produced in Sanskritised Gujarati by Hindu authors. The introduction of text books in Sanskrit-Gugarati into schools and the partiality of Gujarati examiners towards such harsh and difficult language further alienated the Parsis and Mahomedans from the language of their adoption. The result was that a separate literature sprung up among the Parsis, and they almost ceased to read books written by Sanskrit-knowing Hindu scholars.

The lecturer then quoted a passage from Beam's Comparative Grammar of Indian Languages showing that languages took simpler words and tendere forms in their development by the long process of wear and tear and that to attempt to discard simpler words in use and to adopt their original forms as done in Bengali and Marathi was to be deplored. The lecturer deprecated the habit of creating factions of castes religion and language and of ridiculing the use and spelling of words as found in different parts of Gujarat as well as among the different communities using that language. He advised his Parsi frinds to try to write Gujarati, Persian and Sanskrit words correctly as far as possible. He complained that Gujarati scholars had not given proper means to the Parsis to improve their language. They had not yet produced a complete and trustworthy dictionery as well as an authoratative grammar in Gujarati. No attempts were made to give a better knowledge of Gujarati to school children, who entered English schools after superficially studying up to the vernacular 4th standard.

FIRST GUJARATI NEWSPAPER.

The lecturer then dwelt upon the existing literature of the Parsis tracing out their origin from 1814, when Mr. Fardunji Marazban started the first Gujarati press and the well known "Mumbai Samachar" paper came into existance in 1821, the Chabuk in 1832 and the Dnan Prasarak in 1848, while the first Magazine called the "Budhi Vardhaka" published by Gujaratics was in 1856. In 1857 there were 14 newspapers,—three dailies, five bi-weeklies and six weeklies—out of which no less than twelve were conducted by Parsis. The first magazine specially intended for females was also started by them.

Mr. Hargovinddas then pointed out that an idea of the extent of the Parsis' literary efforts would be formed from the fact that in the Petit Institue alone there were over 500 works published by Parsis on various subjects. Among the known authors there were ten ladies and twenty-five gentlemen. The late Messrs. Malbari and Tarapurwalla and at present Messrs Khabardar, Jivanji Modi, Ratanji Shetna, Jamsedji Dalal, and Dhanjishaw Metha, the lady editor of the "Street-Bodha" and several others could be classed as good Gujarati writers.

For the sake of comparison the lecturer gave extracts from the language written by the Parsis more than half a century ago and from what is written at present showing that there was a vast improvement in their language. Lastly he pointed out that the Parsis who had far advanced in education and who studied difficult foreign languages, could surely obtain proficiency in a simple and easy language like Gujarati by a little more care and attention and he hoped that his Parsi brothers and sisters would pay attention to his request and that the Parsi Writers' Association would continue to do more useful work in the field of pure Gujarati literature.

EMIGRATION TO FIJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In these hard days of struggling for mere maintenance in big Indian cities like Bombay and Calcutta, I advise educated Parsi and Hindu gentlemen of means to emigrate to British Colonies like Fiji, Samao, etc., where there is far wider scope for trade, cultivation and other big and small industries. Fiji is noted for possessing the best tropical climate, and it is entirely free from epidemic diseases. The Indian population in Fiji is about 80,000 (free and indentured coolies) and the white population is about 6,000. The uneducated Indian immigrants in Fiji are not daring and hence do not utilise their money in any profitable industry. If educated Indians emigrate, there is every reason to hope that support will be given to them by the Indian population.

Siwa is the capital of Fiji and the seat of the Governor. There is a fortnightly service of steamers from Siwa to Sydney. The journey occupies a week from Siwa to Sydney. Siwa is not only very healthy but the soil is extremely fertile. Up till now one Indian gentleman from Madras has started a miscellaneous store in Lantoka, an island in Fiji, and in four or five years opened five branches in different places in Fiji. There are many Chinamen in Fiji and their chief trade is vegetable growing. I have frequently visited Chinamen's plantations and what I gathered from them is that they get a good profit by selling green vegetation, although they start with a small capital. Lands can be had from the Government on lease on favourable terms.

In case any one finds interest in this publication and wishes to have more particulars he will get replies if letters are addressed to me as under with due postage stamps.—Yours, etc.,

A. C. MOOKERJI,
Civil Service, Fiji,
C/o Presidency Post Master,
Bombay.

REGISTRATION OF CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE ZOROASTRIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Managing Committee of the Zoroastrian Association, which includes amongst its members most of the principal trustees of the important Parsi charitable institutions in Bombay, including the Parsi Punchayet Trust Funds, have submitted to Government, their views on the subject of the registration of religious and charitable endowments and organisations. While agreeing that there is need in this country for an Act for effective control of these institutions, the Committee suggests that the following alterations and amendments might be incorporated in the Bill of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council (Bill No. II of 1915):—

The Registration of Public Charitable Institutions and the regular filing of accounts thereof being contemplated to be introduced for the first time in British India, it is advisable to proceed with caution and sympathy for the trustees administering, Public Charitable Institutions, without any remuneration. Many trustees are illiterate, and in view of the vast population and area of our land, it is probable that an Act for the Registration of the Instruments and Properties of Public Charitable Institutions and the regular filing of accounts thereof, when placed on the Statute Book might not come to the notice of a large number of trustees. It is necessary, therefore, to provide that except for a deliberate breach of such an Act, after notice thereof has been brought home to a trustee, no action should be taken against him under the Act, for three years after its enactment. It is essential that the Act should, after it is enacted, be given as wide a publicity as practicable, through the channel of newspapers, by battakis (public proclamations) beaten in the principal cities, towns and villages, and by similar other suitable means. Besides, direct notice should be sent to all such trustees as is practicable. Further, the Vakils, Mukhtiars, Pleaders and Solicitors of every city, town and principal village should be communicated with, and requested to give direct notice of the enactment of such Act, to all the trustees for whom they act as legal advisers.

For three years after the enactment, the form and language in which the accounts are kept by each Public Charitable Institution might be allowed to be continued. Thereafter, the accounts may be required to be kept as Government might prescribe, and if the trustees' manner of keeping accounts complies substantially with the Government requirements, the trustees need not be compelled by the Registrar to stick to the letter of the law in that connection. Such a concession and trial will enable Government to obtain information as to the most convenient form of accounts to be prescribed.

It is necessary to add to a Bill like Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla's a provision that if the trustees so desire, the entire burden of ascertaining the objects of public charities, which might not be clearly defined, might be thrown on the shoulders of the Registrar. Each Registrar must be given the aid of a Board of judges or lawyers for accomplishing this difficult, labourious and lengthy work. Again, in India the majority of Public Charitable Institutions are conducted without any written instrument being framed at the start, setting out the objects of the trusts and describing the properties set apart therefor. Consequently, the Registrar will have an enormous labour in ascertaining the objects of the trusts, and this might take years to decide. It is necessary therefore to provide, that in cases where trustees have not got clear deeds or documents, it will be a sufficient compliance by the trustees with the law for the registration of the objects of the trusts, if they file with the Registrar a correct copy of all the papers and instruments that they might possess.

Further, there are many huge Charitable Institutions like the Parsi Panchayet Funds. It is necessary to provide that the trustees of such Institutions, which have five lakhs of funds at least to administer, shall have a longer period of time than to be provided for the general run of such institutions, both for filing accounts, and for the production of instruments showing the objects of the trusts. An application of one and the same rule in these matters to such large institutions and smaller ones will entail undue hardship.

Lastly, it is necessary, to provide that the Registrar shall give a previous written notice of three months to the defaulting trustee, before action is taken against him in the Court of a Magistrate. Further, the Registrar must be given a discretion to extend this period from time to time, if for unavoidable causes the trustees have been found unable to comply with the law.

TOWN PLANNING ACT.

PUBLIC MEETING OF SALSETTE INHABITANTS.

An influentially signed requisition has called for a public meeting of the inhabitants of Salsette to be held to-morrow at the Andheri Hill Bungalow belonging to Mr. Hormasji Guzdar (behind the Parsi Fire Temple) at 4-30 p.m., to consider some questions arising out of the application of the Town Planning Act to their district. A large section of the Salsette public are of opinion that the Notified Area Committees as at present composed are unsuitable for the growing needs of the towns and villages comprised in the Island of Salsette. In their opinion the adoption of such an experimental and important measure as the recently passed Act in the first instance to their Island makes it imperative that the local bodies entrusted with the working of this Act, which gives them very wide powers, should be constituted on popular and representative basis. They also suggest that for the better municipal administration of the Island and for the successful working of the Act, the following areas may be grouped together and granted regular municipal Government:—(1) Andheri, Santa Cruz and Ville Parle; (2) Malad, Kandivli and Borivli; and (3) Ghat Kopar.

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NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.
THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

A PRIZE OF Rs. 500
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, June 26, 1915.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

If it (the Russian line) remains intact the enemy is, strategically speaking, beaten. The fact that he has advanced; the fact that he has nearly cleared Galicia of the enemy; the fact that he has reduced the Russian forces originally present in Galicia by a sixth or even a fifth; the fact that he has destroyed or captured of their field artillery a twentieth or a tenth; his possible entry into Przemysl,—all these matters, which are so many scores on his side and which will necessarily, and perhaps rightly, impress general opinion, are in a different category altogether from the major business of his strategic objective,—the piercing of the line.

The above was written by Mr. Hilaire Belloc nearly a month ago, when the Russians still appeared to be hesitating whether they should defend or abandon Przemysl. To-day, after nearly a month's fighting, almost unparallelled in its desperate character even in this war, it remains true, although in the meanwhile the Austro-German forces have pressed their way onwards, have taken and passed on from Przemysl, entered Lemberg, and hold a line from Rawaruska to the Dniester. The Russian line remains intact after Lemberg, as it remained intact after the continuous heavy blows which were dealt against it when it was in front of Przemysl. The enemy has never succeeded in holding the Russians to a decisive action, just as von Kluck and his fellow-generals never succeeded in bringing the retreating French and British armies to a decisive action last Autumn. The Russians have always retreated unbeaten, the original strategic object of piercing their line and cutting off and therefore disposing of the southern portion of it, has not been accomplished, and a decision has therefore not been achieved. So far from the Russians being a beaten army, they retain their powers of offensive, and, if they have been forced to give up nearly the whole of their hard-won territory in Galicia, they are capable of dealing heavy blows in directions which tell heavily against the enemy, as the telegrams yesterday and to-day have shown. Vigorous counter-attacks have checked persistent German attempts to advance along the Lemberg-Brzezany railway (Brzezany is 50 miles South-East of Lemberg) and their efforts to advance from the South across the Dniester have resulted in perpetual failure, marked by two signal defeats in which they have suffered blows of a crushing nature to their forces operating in that area.

QUO VADIS?

All this can be counted as, in the highest degree satisfactory, without discounting the misfortunes of the last two months which have witnessed the complete transformation of the position in Galicia. As we said last week the latest German offensive in the East has been of immense value to the enemy for many reasons. They have regained nearly the whole of the territory that the Russians had taken from the Austrians in the early part of the war. They have driven the Russians from the gate of Silesia and postponed indefinitely the invasion of Hungary, an achievement of immense political value to them at a critical moment; they have undoubtedly inflicted upon them heavy losses; and the recapture of Galician territory, the continued advance, and especially the regaining of Przemysl and Lemberg are sentimentally achievements of the greatest importance because they have all the appearance of a great victorious advance to the German and Austrian peoples. But if they have inflicted heavy losses the campaign has been one of a most exhausting character to the own forces, by reason of the desperate and precipitate character with which it has been conducted, and the characteristic tactics employed,—so exhausting that already there are indications that the last store of reserves of men have been drawn upon to the full. It remains to be seen for how long the Austro-German commanders will be able to maintain the vigour of their offensive. But we do not think it dangerous to prophesy that it has not much further to go. And if it goes further, with what object will it be continued? The fact that the Russians are in sufficient vigour, and possess the striking power, to launch counter-attacks on the Lemberg-Rawaruska front, and the great force of their counter-offensive on the Dniester indicate that the prospect of a piercing of their line, and a strategic destruction of their forces is as far off as ever. And if the Russian line cannot be broken or pierced, the Germans will equally be as far off a decision as ever. They will have to sit down in the reconquered territory and prepare to defend themselves against a Russian offensive of an overwhelming character, when the Russians are in possession of the heavy munitions for the want of which they have had to give so much ground.

THE MUNITIONS PROBLEM.

As to the question of munitions we are in the dark as to what Russia's position is. Russia's power of producing munitions is, of course, infinitely less than that of Germany. She has only a tithe of the industrial capacity of her enemy in this respect, and it is not clear how far she is supplied with heavy artillery in comparison with the Austro-German forces. Moreover, she is now under this further disadvantage. The recovery of Galicia has deprived her of the advantage of an efficient system of railway communications, which makes it still more difficult for her to keep up an adequate supply of munitions at the Front. She has behind her in Russia a very inefficient railway system. Added to this is the fact that her only avenues of supply from outside are Archangel and the ports of the Far East. The former has now been open for some weeks, and this fact has placed her in a far better position. But in any case her facilities are limited. On the other hand, the enemy during the last two months has used up heavy munitions with unparalleled lavishness, and the occasions on which his advance has hesitated or delayed have marked the moments of exhaustion when it was necessary to await a re-accumulation of supplies of munitions. One may be reasonably doubtful as to whether the German and Austrian armies, having regard to the fact that their capacity for turning out munitions does not grow but diminishes, can continue to expend munitions so lavishly or will even have them to expend. Hitherto they have been fighting against time, they are still doing so, and it is essential to their prospects of success to be as lavish in their expenditure of munitions as they are in their expenditure of men. But though that has gone on for longer than some people predicted would be possible, it cannot go on for ever. On the other hand, time is on the side of the Allies. They can afford to wait for munitions to accumulate, and all the time, their superiority in numbers, of vast numbers as yet in reserve, is growing day by day, and that leaves no doubt as to the issue when the time comes to initiate the supreme crisis of the war.

NEARING THE GREAT MOMENT.

It is very possible, in fact probable, that the munitions problem in the West, especially as regards the British section of the line, has been complicated by the necessity of supplying the Eastern front, in order to save the Russian armies from a real disaster. But whether that is so or not, it is not likely that the great movement in the West will be initiated until, not only is there a clear prospect of a continuously adequate supply of munitions till the end of the war on the Western front, but in the East as well, in order that the smashing blows can be delivered on both fronts at one and the same time, and the enemy deprived of the power of moving troops from one front to the other. That is one respect in which the strategic genius with which the German offensive in Galica has been met, and its failure to achieve a real decision in the sense of smashing and disposing of the power of the Russian armies, has been of supreme value. Because by achieving such a real decision the Germans would have achieved also the power to remove a considerable portion of their troops now in the East back to the West. As long as the Russians preserve their armies intact and their power to hold the enemy, he cannot spare a man from Galicia with safety, and what is more important he is compelled to divide his supply of munitions. As it is the German inability to initiate a new offensive in the West is apparent, and they will continue without the power of initiative as long as the Russians are engaging their attention on the Galician front. In the meanwhile the process of acquiring positions which dominate the German communications in the West continues most satisfactorily. The French have just achieved a striking success of this character in the capture of Metzerel, and the acquisition of positions threatening the German communications with Munster; while the British continue to achieve successes of obvious importance in the La Bassée region and elsewhere. All this will tell when the time for the real offensive comes. That moment waits upon the time to arrive when the supply of munitions is assured. There can be no doubt that the Allied commanders know where they mean to strike. Were the munitions assured they could strike now. Their superiority in numbers and quality of men is already assured. Considering the caution and economy which has been displayed in the expenditure of heavy munitions during the last few weeks, what were the official expectations two months ago, and the acceleration in the speed of manufacture since, we may well expect to see big events in the West well before Summer gives place to Autumn.

THE ITALIANS.

The Italian campaign seems to be proceeding as satisfactorily as could be expected,—perhaps more so,—in its opening stages. If the achievements of Montenero and Monfalcone are a measure of what our Allies are capable of achieving, their two campaigns, that against the Trentino and that on their Eastern front, may have great surprises in store. The Italians should have at least a million men in the field by now if not more,—they could put twelve first line Army Corps (600,000) in the field to start with and by now, according to their arrangements, they should have double that number,—and the Austrian forces must be very much less, possibly not more than half that number. But the geographical advantages are all on the side of the Austrians; so much so that if they had enough men to pursue an offensive they could have almost inevitably had the advantage of the Italians in the early stages. Much depends on the extent to which the Italians are supplied with heavy guns and munitions. A recent telegram described the intricate, formidable and labyrinthine character of the Austrian defences in the Isonzo region, which indicates at once the need for high explosive preparation; moreover, as Mr. Belloc points out, the defensive positions both on the Tyrol front, the Carnic Alps and the Isonzo Valley are of a nature which pre-suppose an absolute necessity for heavy mobile howitzers and masses of munitions in order to bring about the speedy reduction of permanent works,—such for instance as those around Trent. As yet the Italians are only in sight of Rovoretto and that is all to come. But we can hardly suppose that the lessons of Antwerp, Namur, Maubeuge and Troyon have been lost on the Italian Headquarters Staff during all these months, and that they are not prepared with the most up-to-date equipment for the reduction of the positions they will have to face. And if they are so prepared the siege and conquest of Trieste should not be very far distant. The offensive in the Trentino is a more formidable affair. What is more interesting is the speculation as to the intentions of the Italians when they have passed the early stages,—what they will do when they have gained a footing in the Tirol and secured Trieste. It is all to their advantage that the Austrians have not felt themselves strong enough to conduct an offensive down the Adige Valley,—a very attractive proposition to a commander with sufficient forces,—and are on the defensive here as well as in the Isonzo Valley. It has been said in an authoritative quarter that the forcing of the Trentino would be barren of result because the valley of the Adige leads only to the main chain of the Alps. But supposing the Italians do succeed in forcing the Trentino, that would mean,—though a tremendous task in itself,—the smashing of the Austrian defensive in this area, and if that were achieved, would not the way be open for a comparatively easy advance through the historic Brenner Pass and a new menace to Germany from the South? The same argument applies to the proposition of an advance across the Carnatic Alps and an invasion of Austria, with a direct threat to Vienna, by the road that Napoleon went. It is urged that the pass is too narrow for an attack in force against any adequate modern defence. But more surprising things have happened in this war than that. Whatever may have been our first impressions, it is reasonable to doubt whether the Italians mean to be content with a true offensive only in one direction.

THE DARDANELLES.

There is no news from the Dardanelles, where the Turks are obviously maintaining a very formidable defence and have apparently prevented till now any but the most trifling advance from the positions first achieved after the landing. It is reported that five Allied submarines have entered the Sea of Marmora. That, at least, is hopeful, for if the reinforcement of the Turkish army in Gallipoli can be prevented, or even embarrassed, that will go a long way to assist the Allies to victory.

Notes of the Day.

Enemy Aliens.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain's uncompromising announcement that he fully trusts the judgment of the Government of India in the matter of the treatment of enemy aliens in this country, it is to be hoped, will have a quietening effect on the authors of an agitation which has come too late to be of any effect, and is not very dignified. Mr. Chamberlain says the control of enemy aliens in India has been more strict than in England and that is, no doubt, true. That there have been individual cases in which enemy aliens have been allowed a freedom, the reason for which was far too seek, especially in the matter of certain missionaries, and that at the outset of the war there was a tendency to laxity of a more general character, we are aware. But that laxity was largely encouraged in the quarters from which excited appeals are now issuing for a more drastic treatment of people who are already interned, which is as far as the Government can go. We commend to the notice of these people, once again, the unfortunate result of attempting reprisals on submarine prisoners, and would remind them that threats of reprisals in prospect, are just as likely to provoke reprisals in Germany, as the actual institution of methods of reprisal now.

Provision for the Wounded in the Dardanelles.

It is gratifying to learn from the answer given by Mr. Tennant in the Commons that adequate arrangements are now in existence for the treatment and removal of the wounded in the Dardanelles. According to the Cairo correspondent of "The Near East" the state of affairs in the early days of the operations was very bad, and a sad contrast to the extraordinary efficiency of the organisation of the expedition in other respects. There would appear to be little doubt, wrote the correspondent referred to, that the military authorities were taken by surprise by the number of casualties that the Expeditionary Force had suffered.

Extensive preparations had been made in Egypt, but if it had not been for the assistance given by the voluntary helpers one does not know how the work could have been coped with. There seems, also, to have been a lamentable shortage of doctors with the expedition; otherwise there is no accounting for the fact that some of the hospital ships, conveying over 1,000 cases, carried but two doctors and but four nursing sisters, who, helped by orderlies though they were, could not, working night and day, give anything near the proper attention to their charges. Practically all the wounded brought up to Cairo had not had their wounds dressed since the first dressing; in many cases they had merely received first aid on the field.

According to Mr. Tennant ample hospital accommodation is now available and likewise medical accommodation, and the matter is constantly engaging the attention of the War Office.

War Charity Mongers.

This war has supplied many undesirable characters with a means of livelihood. The Military and Red Cross Uniforms, the bandage and the stilts have all been already exploited by people who will stoop to anything, even at the expense of the State. The historic "Spanish Prisoner" has transferred his treasure to German territory and wants some one in Britain to buy the reversion (!); the poor "Belgian refugee," who has never seen the colour of Belgium, is anxious to see the colour of your coin. When the lesser lights of the world of adventure are thus occupied it is not to be supposed that the great masters are idle. "Truth" now announces the receipt of an appeal signed by H. S. H. (*sic*) Prince Paul Ried-Elski, on behalf of the General Polish Relief Fund, 5, Kelso Place, Kensington. The "Prince" is the proud possessor of a title unknown to the Almanack de Gotha, though his name, or one of them, is possibly known to authorities of another kind, and these same would do well to look after such-like gentlemen and prevent them in these times, when patriotic charity is so spasmodic, from getting even to the elementary stage of issuing appeals.

Italy's Service to Serbia.

The Rome correspondent of "The Times" has recently emphasized a point revealed by the publication of the Italian Green Book. "It would seem," he writes, "that the immunity from Austrian attack enjoyed by Serbia and Montenegro during the last three months was directly due to the action of Italy." And he continues:—

Austria may have been unable to take a strong offensive, but the condition of Serbia in February was such that a further Austrian attack might have been disastrous to her heroic defenders.

On February 12 Baron Sonnino wrote that, in view of Austrian delays in answering their proposals, the Italian Government would withdraw these from discussion and rested themselves simply upon Article VII. of the Alliance declaring that any military action whatever on the part of Austria in the Balkans without previous agreement with Italy would lead to the gravest consequences.

On February 17 Baron Sonnino dotted the i's by saying that the previous communication had "the precise significance of a veto opposed by us on any military action by Austria-Hungary in the Balkans until the conclusion of the agreement for compensation in accordance with Article VII."

The temporary immunity of Serbia was, therefore, a condition imposed by Italy before definitely entering into negotiations with Austria.

An Irrigation Manual.

At the suggestion of H. H. the Maharaja, Mr. Sydney Preston, C.I.E., A.M.I.C.E., member of the Board of Revenue for Irrigation, Gwalior, has prepared a concise manual for the guidance of the revenue officers of the State in the matter of selecting sites for tanks and administration of small irrigation works. The work is divided into nine chapters, in which brief notes and hints are given, regarding the classification of tanks, their sites, their utility as storage reservoirs for irrigation purposes, as well as rules regarding their maintenance and upkeep, regulation of their water supply, clearance of silt, and so on. The last chapter of the manual makes mention of an interesting fact, that some remission of the land assessment is made in the State on submerged areas, with a view to prevent the cultivators from tampering with the supply in the tank in order to cultivate the submerged area. The manual includes a glossary of terms, several appendices, and a large irrigation map of the State. The work which has been prepared in two languages, English and Hindi, the Hindi translation appearing side by side on the same page, should serve its purpose not only in Gwalior, but also in the hands of the members of the Irrigation Department in the lower grades, as well as of others interested in Irrigation in territories outside Gwalior. Unfortunately, neither the price of this manual nor the address of the publisher is given in it.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

SMASHING BLOWS ON THE DNIESTER.

LABYRINTH CAPTURED.

INCREASED FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

The Russians on Tuesday took the offensive on the Dniester, south-east of Nijnioff and captured the strongly fortified mount Bezymianna, bayonetting almost the whole of the garrison. The Germans and Austrians, who crossed the Dniester at different places, have been flung back across the river. A desperate battle is proceeding on the Jurawno front and is developing in the Russians' favour. The enemy sought to advance in the Lemberg region but the Russians' vigorous counter-attack baffled their attempts.

It is unofficially reported that the French have completely captured the Labyrinth in the Arras region and are advancing on Vimy. They have gained a footing on the slopes of Petit Vimy leading up to the last fastness between the Allies and Lens.

The fighting at Hooge was a desperate affair, and such was the impetuosity of the British that the enemy trenches were carried in a few minutes. Numbers of Germans bolted and thus escaped, the remainder were bayoneted or captured.

On the Italian front the fighting has become more intense. The enemy tried night attacks at many points, but failed to recapture the ground won by the Italians.

It is officially announced a Belgian column captured Kumissenje, an important station in German East Africa.

Mr. Walter Long next week will introduce a Bill providing for a register of national resources.

WAR GAZETTER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

ARRAS.—In France, 23 miles north of Cambrai.

LENS.—In France, 17 miles S.-W. of Lille.

VIMY.—In France, 6 miles N.-E. of Arras.

SOUCHEZ.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

HOOGE.—In Flanders, two miles east of Ypres.

LEMBERG.—In Galicia, 44 miles east of Przemysl.

NIJNIOFF.—In Galicia, on the right bank of the Dniester, 17 miles east of Stanislau.

RAVARUSSKA.—In Galicia, 31 miles N.-W.-N. of Lemberg.

ZOLKIEW.—In Galicia, 15 miles north of Lemberg.

RUSSIANS AGAIN ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE.

SMASHING BLOWS ON THE DNIESTER.

VIGOROUS RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY THROWN ACROSS THE DNIESTER.

MOUNT BEZYMIONNA CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 25.

A Petrograd communqué says:—In the directions of Zolkiew and Lemberg the enemy on Tuesday evening and all Wednesday sought with extraordinary persistance to advance along the Lemberg-Berejany railway, but our vigorous counter-attack baffled their attempts.

A desperate battle is proceeding on the Jurawno-Demeszkovitz front and is developing in our favour.

Great German forces which crossed to the left of Dniester on Wednesday morning in the Kozary district suffered enormous losses and were driven back to the river.

Thy were forced to act on the defensive under the most difficult conditions, partly crowded on the Islands in the river, and partly clinging to the left bank.

The Austrians crossed to the left bank near Martynovo and Rouzdviany, but an impetuous Russian counterstroke flung them back across the river.

We took 1,740 prisoners till ten on Wednesday morning, the Austrians desperately resisting in houses close to the river.

Our heavy and light artillery was most effective in these actions.

The Russians on Tuesday took the offensive on the Dniester, south-east of Nijnioff, and approached the strongly fortified mount Bezymianna.

After digging themselves in the Russians at dawn on Wednesday furiously stormed the mount, and the enemy did not wait for the bayonet but fled in disorder to the second line.

The Russians who where close at their heels entered the works and bayonetted almost the whole of the garrison, capturing remnants numbering 212.

CAREFULLY DESIGNED. PLAN.

HOW THE AUSTRIANS WERE CAUGHT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

PETROGRAD, June 24.

The Russian success below Nijnioff was the result of a carefully designed plan here.

The Dniester winds in a series of gigantic bends and the Austrians were allowed to cross at several places, but were unable to deploy quickly in the confined area.

The Russians astride the northern outlets of the bends withheld their smashing blow for nearly, a week during which the enemy's numbers were constantly increasing. Then the Russians suddenly attacked along the whole line and caught the Austrians.

Before they reached the village of Snovidoff, which was the main Austrian stronghold, the Russians had to storm entaglements and then trenches and their attacks lasted all Sunday night.

After that a series of deadly house to house encounters took place.

Prisoners brought to Kieff from Ravarusska include Germans who fought on the western front a fortnight ago.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 25.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Austrain war correspondents admit that the Russians retreated from Lemberg in perfect order. The Austrians found practically no booty.

RESTRICTIONS ON ENEMY TRADE.

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS TO AMERICA.

LONDON, June 24.

Britain has issued a Memorandum giving details of the steps taken to minimise the inconvenience to neutral commerce due to British restrictions on enemy trade.

The Memorandum enumerates the special concessions to America, and mentions that £4,50,000, has been paid to American claimants, which exceeds the amounts realised by the sale of cargoes.

LABYRINTH CAPTURED

FRENCH ADVANCING ON VIMY.

FOOTING GAINED ON THE SLOPES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 25.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Now the capture of the Labyrinth is completed. The French are advancing on Vimy where German guns are placed.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent in France, reports that a footing has been gained on the slopes of Petit Vimy leading up to the last fastness between us and Lens.

"Instruction" publishes a statement by a French officer who fought at Neuville that the Germans are destroying crops carefully sown in invaded districts at St. Quentin. They have cut off the water and destroyed the electric plant. The troops before the French now are very mixed. Acts of extraordinary courage are frequent, but 200 fled before 25 of the French. Nine hundred fresh Prussian troops motored from Lille and surrendered on the moment of their arrival.

BOMBARDMENT OF ARRAS.

NUNS AND NURSES KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 24.

Cannonade has been incessant northward of Souchez.

The Germans have again bombarded Arras.

The communiqué affirms that the ambulance of the Holy Sacrament suffered especially, nuns and nurses being killed.

The Germans were quite unable to retake the conquered ground in Lorraine.

The French, in the recent fighting on the Fecht captured 25 officers, 53 non-coms and 638 men.

INFANTRY ACTIONS IN ARRAS

GERMAN ATTACKS ON MEUSE REPULSED.

PARIS, June 24.

A communiqué says:—

Only a few infantry actions occurred north of Arras to-day. Mine-exploding and cannonading took place in Champagne. The German attack on the heights of the Meuse was repulsed, while the French captured two works in Lorraine.

BREAD FAMINE IN LUXEMBURG.

SWISS RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR HELP

LONDON, June 24.

A telegram from Berne says that Luxemburg is threatened with a complete lack of bread and has appealed to Switzerland for help.

Switzerland has arranged to send a fortnightly supply of flour, the distribution of which will be supervised by a Swiss officer.

BRITISH CRUISER STRIKES A TORPEDO.

ONLY TRIFLING DAMAGE.

LONDON, June 24.

The Admiralty announces that H. M. cruiser Roxburgh struck a torpedo on June 20th in the North Sea. The damage was not serious and she was able to proceed under her own steam. There were no casualties.

SEVEN TRAWLERS DESTROYED.

LONDON, June 24.

Seven trawlers were torpedoed in the North Sea last night.

A steamer picked up the crews of two.

THE FIGHTING AT HOOGE.

A DESPERATE AFFAIR.

MPETUOSITY OF THE BRITISH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 24.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—The fighting at Hooge was desperate in the extreme. Such was the impetuosity of the British that the enemy trenches were carried in a few minutes. None of the enemy's devices could check the khaki figures dashing forward in the grey light of dawn.

Numbers of Germans bolted and thus escaped. The remainder were bayonetted or captured. The demoralisation of the prisoners, mostly Wurtemberg and Baden troops, was complete; they dropped their rifles and prayed for mercy, evidently expecting to be shot on the spot.

The British artillery preparation was almost perfect; shells of all calibres were poured into the entanglements and our men were not troubled by wire. Shells tore breaches in the trenches and the British rushed through like an avalanche.

First went the Royal Fusiliers, throwing bombs, but at their very heels came a glorious charge of other infantry regiments, prominent among whom were the Liverpool Scottish.

Traversing the zone plastered with German shells, they took the German second line. None faltered. Infantry fighting finished at dusk and the British were established in an immensely superior new line.

The German counter-attacks were most half-hearted and the enemy made the usual signal of failure, a cannonade with gas-shells.

EARLY BATTLES IN THE DARDANELLES.

SHORTAGE OF HOSPITAL SHIPS.

LONDON, June 24.

Replying in the Commons to questions Mr. Tennant said that the arrangements for the removal of large numbers of wounded in the early battles in the Dardanelles were deficient, but it must be remembered that the whole coast was under shell-fire and there existed a shortage of hospital ships.

The arrangements to-day included the provision of two hospital ships for Indian troops and twelve for British which were employed to evacuate suitable cases direct to Egypt, Malta and Great Britain.

Ample hospital accommodation was available and likewise medical accommodation, the personnel including consultants. A convalescent hospital had now been organised locally. The matter was constantly engaging the attention of the War Office.

REGISTER OF NATIONAL RESOURCES.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

LONDON, June 24.

In the House of Commons it was announced that Mr. Walter Long next week would introduce a Bill providing for a register of national resources.

FIGHTING IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY BELGIAN COLUMN.

HAVRE, June 24.

It is officially announced that a Belgian column captured Kumissenje, an important station on the north-eastern shore of Lake Kiwu, German East Africa, and destroyed the fortifications.

TIRPITZ AND HOLLWEG QUARRELLING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Reports previously received from America of friction between Admiral Von Tirpitz and Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg the former wishing to maintain and the latter to modify the submarine campaign, are confirmed by the suspension of the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," tirpitz's organ for an anti-American article written by Count Reventhow.

ITALIAN THEATRE.

ENEMY'S FUTILE NIGHT ATTACKS.

INCREASED FIGHTING ON WHOLE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, June 24.

The fighting has become much more intense on the whole front and heavy guns and those of medium calibre are playing a great part.

The enemy tried night attacks at many points but failed to recapture the ground won by the Italians yesterday.

The Austrians made particularly persistent counter-attacks at Freikofel but were defeated by artillery and bomb-throwing and left hundreds of dead on the field.

The communiqué adds that the Austrians are now endeavouring to instal heavy artillery on the Upper Isonzo.

MILITARY BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

ADDITIONAL LIST.

LONDON, June 23.

C.M.G.

The Birthday Honours list published in the "London Gazette" contains one hundred and twenty C.M.G.'s including Colonels H. B. Wright and G. S. Sheppard; Lieutenant-Colonels H. Stainforth, D. Drake-Brockman, J. P. Hennessy, H. A. Lindsay, C. Bowle-Evans, C. H. G. Moore, N. M. Stevens, F. Wall, O. Gunning, and Major H. E. Pryce and four Chaplains.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

The following have been promoted to be Major-Generals:—

Temporary Major-Generals G. Forestier-Walker and W. P. Braithwaite; Brigadier-Generals R. A. K. Montgomery, E. Ingouville-Williams, J. E. Capper, R. Pinney, E. A. Fanshawe, G. M. Kirkpatrick, H. E. Stanton, C. T. Dawkins, W. Rycraft, R. Fanshawe, P. Hobbs, the Hon'ble F. Gordon, W. R. Marshall, G. H. Fowke, E. Perceval, the Hon'ble W. Lambton, C. M. Dobell, F. S. Maude.

BREVET-COLONELS.

The following have been promoted to be Brevet-Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. James, 21st Daly's Horse; Temperary Brigadier-General H. J. MacAndrew, 5th Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Skeen, 24th Punjabis; Major H. L. Tomkins, 28th Punjabis.

D.S.O.

Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to the following officers:—

Majors H. B. Baird, 12th Cavalry; R. Lukin, 9th Hodson's Horse; J. H. K. Stewart, 39th Garhwal Rifles; L. R. Vaughan, 7th Gurkhas; Captain J. Villiers-Stuart, 55th Coke's Rifles.

MILITARY CROSS.

The following officers have received Military Cross:—

Captain B. Brock, 126th Baluchistan Infantry; Captain M. Hamer, 129th Baluchis; Lieutenant H. L. Watkins, 37th Lancers.

C.B.

The following to be Companions of the Bath:—

Temporary Major-General R. Wapshare; Brigadier-Generals F. W. Wadeson, C. W. Jacob, A. E. A. Holland, A. Stokes, R. D. Petrie, H. N. Sargent, A. S. Cobbe, V.C., F. J. Heyworth, S. D. Browne, A. L. Lynden-Bell, R. St. C. Lecky, R. Wanless-O'Gowan, A. A. Chichester, W. A. Robinson, E. E. Carter, S. H. Winter, E. Feetham, G. de S. Barrow, J. H. Twiss, H. A. L. Tagart; Colonels S. Westcott, E. H. Gorges, O. C. Woolley-Dod, R. J. Geddes, S. H. Powell, L. A. C. Gordon, H. J. Everett, M. P. C. Holt, J. Meek, T. Heron, W. T. Swan, G. R. T. Rundle, H. Carr, S. G. Moores, L. G. F. Gordon, V. A. Ormsby, J. McC. Maxwell, R. P. Lee, C. S. Prichard, R. W. H. Ronaldson, F. M. Wilson, G. T. Widdicombe, R. Fowler-Butler, W. W. O. Beveridge, W. Price, P. de S. Burney, H. A. R. May, Sir A. E. Wright, F. F. Burghard and also five Canadian and two Australasian officers.

THE GALLIPOLI LANDING

HEROISM OF AUSTRALASIAN TROOPS.

TRICKS OF THE ENEMY.

There have been great landing operations in other wars, but never was there a landing like that on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Never did so numerous a landing force fight its way through such obstacles as did the British, French, and Australasian troops on the six beaches, writes a Cairo correspondent to "The Times."

It was grim fighting. "Simply hell" say the wounded. No unit but was under fire from the moment of its landing. Every species of ruse, customary or illicit, was employed against them, and in "Furchterlichkeit" the Mongol pupil bettered the instruction he received from his Prussian masters.

AN AUSTRALIAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Here are a few stories of the fighting. An Australian officer says:—

We were anxious before it began in my battalion. We knew some of the men were a bit raw. As we drew in to the beach the enemy opened on us shrapnel, machine-guns, and rifle fire. It was worse as we got out of the boats, but we went through with it. The men never paused to fire, just fixed bayonets and up the rocks and hillsides. There were two men left alive in one boat as she touched. Out they jumped and straight ahead they went. The Turks bolted as we came through the wires. Then on to the next ridge under the same fire, through scrub, full of snipers, till we had taken it. Some of our units went too far. One simply could not stop them. They suffered heavily for we could not support them and many lost touch in the brushwood and were cut up. But I feel that to do what they did that day was possible only for veterans or raw troops. Only perfect discipline or perfect courage could have brought men up the shore and the cliffs under that fire.

The enemy played every possible trick. They had machine-guns in the bush, the gunners with hands and faces stained green, and with boughs and whole bushes tied about them. Dug-outs everywhere with snipers, Turks and Germans, most of them with food for several days, and anything up to 2,000 rounds, and deadly straight their shooting was. We killed one in an Australian uniform with eight of our men's identification badges round his neck. Some of them would fire till our men were five yards off and then ask for quarter. That was too much. They tried to play the stretcher game on us. Our men were preparing to meet a counter-attack when down came a lot of fellows with stretchers, the leader shouting, "Make way for stretcher party," but there was something funny about his accent, and we thought some of the bearers looked too dark, so we shot them down and found we had bagged a dozen of them with a machine-gun and three boxes of ammunition.

Later we had to get over some open ground and go for a trench. I had about 50 of my platoon with me, and we were lucky for they shot badly; they were ordinary troops these, and we got in, and this time they didn't get away fast enough. Then came their counter-attacks, but those we stopped every time, holding our fire till they had almost reached us, and then sweeping them away with rapid fire, followed by bayonet rushes. At first it was hard to get the men to hold their fire, but they soon learnt.

RETRIBUTION.

There is reason to believe that some of the Australians actually got within a few hundred yards of Maidos in their first impetuous rushes. They lost heavily enough, more probably than the enemy in the first two days, and the wounded left in places temporarily abandoned to the enemy were all found murdered when the ground was won back. It was when the Turks tried to counter-attack in dense formation that retribution came. They were swept away. A wounded Marine told me of the destruction of a night attack made by quite half a battalion of Turks on an Australian platoon supported by some Marines. Fire was held till the very last moment and then the attacking mass were torn to pieces by rifle fire and grenades.

The New Zealanders, too, fought like heroes. One of them told me how they were swept with shrapnel as the launches towed them in to support the Australians, and all the time a chess enthusiast in the boat worked out the last move of a problem on a pocket board till his comrades began to criticize this inhuman detachment from current events. As the boat grounded the chess player pocketed his board and was into the water among the first. He came safely through the fight. So did an Australian who fell from top to bottom of a cliff over 100ft. high, apparently bumped half way, and was picked up with mild hernia but otherwise none the worse.

The spirit of these men may be judged from the remark made by one who came sliding down a stone shoot, trying at first vainly to stop himself with one hand while with the other he hugged a precious range-finder.

"Look out," they called, "there's a mine below you."

"Catch me when I come up" came the ready answer.

CLEVER DISGUISES.

They, too, had their share of loss from snipers, but the "Cease fire," sounded in "a very foreign pitch," failed to charm. Bitter as their indignation was at the murder and mutilation of their wounded, they could not but admire the courage of some of the Germans in disguise. One walked calmly down to the beach and questioned wounded and whole alike till it was noticed that his uniform was a "blend," an incongruity which led to his appearance before a firing party.

At another point in the Australasian line appeared swarthy men crying out "Salaam, Sahibs, we Punjabis." But the Australians read their newspapers and know the wiles of the Boche, and the poor "Indians" met with a sad end, proving on examination to be Germans and Turks with self-blackened faces.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

REPORT OF REMARKABLE PROGRESS

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The annual general meeting of St. John Ambulance Association in India was held at the Viceregal Lodge in the Council Chamber, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. Among those present were the Lieut.-Governor and Lady O'Dwyer, Sir Beauchamp Duff, the Bishop of Lahore, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hill, Sir Edward Maclagan, the Kour Sahib of Patiala, Sir Harman Singh, Sir Pardey and Lady Lukis, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Grant, Mr. T. D. Wood, Mr. Sharp, Sir Arthur Ker, Mr and Mrs. Brunyate, General and Mrs. G. Williams, the Hon. Mrs. Spence, Mr. Sharp, and Sir James Roberts.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S SPEECH

The report for the past year was presented by the Commander-in-Chief, who said:—

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen—As Chairman of the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association, it falls to me at this meeting held in accordance with the ancient custom of the Order of which our Association is the Ambulance Department on St. John's Day to present the annual report. No one can read this report without feeling that it is a document of which any society might well feel proud. A glance at the tables at the end of the volume shows that ambulance work is going on in every corner of India and that we, before the war, gave much prominence to its endeavour. The association was carrying out with great efficiency its three-fold mission to aid the injured, to nurse the sick and to prevent disease. It will be seen too that the Indian Council is fortunate in possessng a large number of trophies for annual competitions which are of very great value in stimulating public interest in the work. Thus in some of these, such as the Challence Shields for Regular Troops, Imperial Service Troops and Volunteers, I, as Commander-in-Chief, am specially interested. The Association, however, spreads its net wide and railway-men, policemen and boy scouts are all provided for. For the ladies there is a special trophy which is a permanent memorial of the interest taken in Ambulance work by the late Lady President whose loss we all so deeply deplore. It was unfortunately found necessary on acount of the war to abandon the All-India Ambulance competitions this year, but we hope to hold them in January next. I purposely omit my reference to the Red Cross work which is now such a feature of the Association's efforts. That subject will be dealt with very fully by Sir Pardey Lukis, Chairman of the Executive Committee. But as Commander-in-Chief, I feel I must bear witness here to the appreciation of the work of the Association in this direction which is felt by the Army of India and by myself. It is not too much to say that the Indian Ambulance Department of the Association has ably maintained the best traditions of the ancient Order of St. John, the oldest military medical organisation in the world and that the Army in India was fortunate in having this great society ready to come to the assistance of its wounded on the outbreak of this terrible war. Your Excellency, with these remark I beg with your permission to present the annual report. (Applause).

RED CROSS WORK.

General Sir Pardy Lukis addressing the meeting said:

Your Excellency,—I rise to present the report of the Red Cross work of the St. John Ambulance Association in India from the commencement of the war up to the 8th instant. This report speaks for itself and needs no remarks on my part but with your Excellency's permission I should like to say a few words with reference to certain developments that have taken place since this report was printed.

GIFTS BY MAHARAJA SCINDIA.

First of all, I will ask you to look at item 17 on page six of the report where you will see it stated that H. H. the Maharaja Scindia has presented to the Indian Council five hundred 10-bed hospital units for Indian troops. In the April number of our "Ambulance Gazette" you find on page 156 a picture of the whole consignment loaded up on 20 transport carts ready for despatch to the Front. I now have much pleasure in announcing that his Highness has intimated his intention of presenting us with a similar gift of five hundred units for British troops, thus bringing the total amount of this generous donation up to one thousand 10-bed units of an estimated value of over rupees 2 lakhs. (Applause.)

Next I may mention that the three motor-boats, the photographs of which are displayed for inspection have now been sent to the Persian Gulf and are, I believe, already working at Basra.

In addition to these three we hope to be able to supply ten more of light draught and suitable for river work, should the military authorities require them and we have already received from her Highness the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal a sum of rupees 14,000 for the purchase of two such boats. (Applause.)

I may also mention that—thanks to Lady Earle—we have now received an offer of two more motor ambulances from the ladies of Assam, thus bringing the total for that province up to four, three of which have been given by the ladies of Assam and one by Her Highness the Rani of Bijni.

A SPECIAL WAR HOSPITAL.

Lastly I wish to report that the military authorities have accepted our offer to equip and staff for a period of at least one year a special war hospital, to be worked in connection with the X-Ray Institute at Dehra Dun. It is proposed that this hospital should be under the charge of Major Walter, the Superintendent of the Institute, and it will be reserved for patients requiring special electrical and X-Ray treatment or the localisation of deep-seated foreign bodies. The most up-to-date apparatus will be available for these purposes, among which I may mention full length electric baths and schnees, four-celled bath for administration of galvanic, faradic, sinusoidal and rhythmically interrupted currents apparatus for the treatment of sinuses, stiff joints, etc., by the ionisation method, vibratory massage and treatment by radiant heat and light as well as by high frequency currents and diathermy. This last method is specially suitable in cases of "trench foot." The estimated total cost of the upkeep of this hospital for one year is half-a-lakh of rupees and the cost per bed is Rs. 2,000. I think it will be agreed that the establishment of such a hospital is worthy of the best traditions of the Order of St. John that it is a most fitting undertaking for the ancient Order of Hospitallers.

TRIBUTE TO LT.-COL. BLACKHAM.

Before concluding I wish to lay stress on the fact that the efficiency of our Red Cross work is the result of the steady consolidation and organisation of the civil side of the Association, which has been the object of the labours of the Executive Committee of the Indian Council during the three years preceding the outbreak of hostilities and I desire particularly to place on record the indebtedness both of the Association and of the public to our General Secretary Lieutenant-Colonel Blackham, to whose untiring energy and enterprise as well as to her fertility of resources and his intimate knowledge of the country is due much of the success that has attended our efforts. (Applause.)

In conclusion, allow me on behalf of the Executive Committee to acknowledge the cordial co-operation of the various Ladies' Associations which have been formed in different parts of India and the valuable services rendered by the willing band of helpers of all classes and creeds, who have assisted either by donations or in connection with the various working parties. To one and all of these we tender our grateful thanks.

Sir Arthur Ker, who spoke next said:—Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,—It is my pleasant duty as Treasurer of this Association to present satisfactory statements of the accounts of the general fund of the Indian Headquarters and of the St. John Ambulance Red Cross War Fund for India. It will be seen that the Indian Council has kept its general and war funds quite separate and that it aims at an Endowment Reserve Fund which will ensure permanency. This Reserve Fund is now Rs. 45,000 which is not of course a large sum for such an Association but it shows steady progress especially when we recall that some five years ago the total assets of the Indian branch were only Rs. 300. The annual Government grant is Rs. 5,000 and though helpful it is only a fraction of our annual expenditure which is roughly over a qarter of a lakh. Most of our contributions have been received in small sums and we look for further and more generous donations. Much larger endowment reserve fund is required if the future of our Association is to be definitely assured. With these remarks I beg to submit the accounts.

RE-ORGANISATION OF PROVINCIAL CENTRES.

Colonel Blackham General Secretary said Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen.—

I have been asked by the Chairman of the Executive Committee to say a few words with reference to the Report regarding the reorganisation of the three provincial centres referred to in item 6 of the agenda. The principle adopted by the Indian Council when the work was organised on its present lines in 1909 was to induce the loyal authorities and heads of communities to become "exofficio" the local leaders of the Association instead of leaving this duty to the individual efforts of private persons, whose transfers might cause the local organisation to cease to exist. In order to make units of manageable size and to encourage the development of local interest in the work it was sought to form branches or as they are designated "Centres" of the Association in the various geographical sub-divisions of India.

In each area the official head of the province or administration was asked to become the President of a provincial centre. These provincial centres are designated to be administrative rather than executive bodies and it is their duty to subdivide territory into district centres which under local administration carry out the executive work, educational and Red Cross, of the Association. More than 200 centres on these lines have been formed in every corner of India and also in Burma but the actual activities of these bodies have varied very greatly. The Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces centres have been particularly backward, but it will be seen that owing to the great interest displayed by his Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir George Roos-Keppel, these centres now bid fair to be models for the rest of India. Last July the assets of the Punjab Centre were Rs. 16, but it will be seen that it has now a cash balance of over Rs. 3,800, and has issued almost as many certificates, etc., during the first five months of the present financial year as it did during the whole of the years 1913 and 1914. It will be seen that the Punjab Centre has taken an active part in the Red Cross work of the Association as it has endowed a bed in the St. John War Hospital in France. The North-West Frontier Province Centre was only reorganised in April last but it is showing immense activity under the guidance of Sir George Roos-Keppel, who has had practical experience of the work of the St. John Ambulance Association in France. This centre has presented a motor ambulance to the Indian Council.

LORD PENTLAND'S INITIATIVE.

In Southern India the Presidency centre did not enjoy much official favour until the arrival of the present Governor Lord Pentland. Since his arrival, Madras has taken the keenest interest in the work of the centre and took over the Presidency of the centre in 1915. Under his Excellency's patronage and due almost etirely to his initiative, the first Ambulance competitions ever held in Southern India took place in February last. These competitions were on very extensive scales and were made specially interesting by being associated with the military operations carried out by the loyal volunteers. In all these reorganised centres the enrolment of members has been given a prominent position in the scheme of the work. Until recently this had been largely neglected by the officers of our centres. They have failed to grasp the fact that in addition to being an educational body the Association is a Red Cross Society. Our secretaries have rested content with holding a certain number of classes and have not seriously endeavoured to obtain members. This matter is now, however, receiving attention and with the stimulating example of Japan before them, where three per cent. of the population belongs to the Red Cross Society, our centres in the far north of the Empire at Peshawar and the southernmost point of the peninsula at Trivandrum are daily enrolling members under the banner of St. John; the emblem, which for eight centuries has been symbolic of kindly charity to the suffering in peace and help to the wounded in war. (Applause.)

Certain gentlemen having been elected councillors the Viceroy decorated Colonel H. Hendley, I.M.S., with the badge of Honorary Associate and his Excellency then addressed the meeting. His speech which was loudly applauded, was as follows:—

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have no had the honour of presiding at three annual meetings of the St. John Ambulance Association and this is probably the last occasion on which I shall have the pleasure of being present at a meeting of the Indian Branch. We have become so accustomed to a state of war that it is difficult to realise the unruffled calm in which we last met 11 months before, the war broke out, and my task was then to dwell upon the utility of the Association in times of peace. I pointed out the value of its trained men and women on an occasion when great crowds assemble and expressed the conviction that the Association might be a useful factor in disseminatng an elementary knowledge of hygiene in this country, a matter which has received no small measure of attention from my Government and must indeed appeal to all thinking men. To-night, however, I have to sound an entirely different note, for the clash of arms appealed at once to the instincts of the Association and reproduced its original characteristics as a society for the care of those hurt in battle. Few people in India realised—I doubt if I did so myself—that on the outbreak of this lamentable war this Association, whose growth in India has just been dealt with by Sir Pardey Lukis, would promptly take up the role of a Red Cross Society and discharge its functions with such resources and ability.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Let me briefly recapitulate the achievements of the Association. We have just learnt that it has collected the splendid sum of over three and a half lakhs and that it has despatched Red Cross gifts and material to the value of no less than ten lakhs to the various theatres of war. In addition to organising a scheme for supplying Red Cross gifts, the Indian Association has raised 14 motor ambulances which are serving either at the front or with the war hospitals in India, it has sent a small fleet of motor ambulance boats up the Persian Gulf, it has provided personnel for ambulance duties, it has assisted to equip the military war hospitals in India with all sorts of comforts and with special apparatus for the treatment of the wounded. It has helped the sister Red Cross societies of all the Allies by gifts of money and material. It has endowed nearly a ward and a half in the war hospital, now I believe at the front, which the order of St. John of Jerusalem has recently founded in accordance with its ancient tradition of establishing hospitals for armies in the field. It has sent religious books for Sikhs and Mahomedans to the military hospitals in Europe and comforts for the Indian Soldiers' Fund, and last, but by no means the least, the Association is providing a war hospital here in India for the reception of severely wounded officers and men requiring electrical treatment. I think these achievements are indeed remarkable, especially if we bear in mind the fact, pointed out by the Treasurer, that about five years ago the total assets of the Association in India amounted to only a few hundred rupees.

SUCCESS DUE TO PERSONAL EFFORT.

I have so far spoken of the Association in an impersonal way but I do not forget that it is composed of persons—some of whom I see around me here this evening—and that all its success is due to personal effort bent and concentrated towards a common end. The Ruling Chiefs of India have been most liberal in their contributions and have in many cases organised centres in their State. It would be quite impossible for me to tell the tale in the brief time at my disposal of all the help they have rendered but you have heard from the lips of Sir Pardey Lukis the latest example of the unparalleled generosity of my friend his Highness the Maharaja Scindia, and I take this opportunity of announcing to you that another friend of mine, his Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, in sending a message asking to be excused from attending this meeting, has most generously forwarded a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the funds of the Association to be allocated in any way I may think fit. In accepting with gratitude this noble contribution I have decided to hand it over to the executive committee with an instruction that it should be devoted to the maintenance of beds at the Debra Dun war hospital, to which I have already alluded.

SIR P. LUKIS AND LT.-COL. BLACKHAM THANKED.

I should like to mention the enormous outturn of work by the ladies, both European and Indian of a westen Presidency, under distinguished and energetic auspices, but I am reluctant to do so lest I fail to do justice to the magnificent efforts that have been put forth in other presidencies under other high auspices and indeed in every part of the Indian Empire, but here in Simla I speak of my own knowledge when I say that I have been filled with admiration at the way in which various committees and numerous working parties have laboured and slaved in the common cause. But all this self-sacrificing labour would have been thrown away if it had not been wisely organised and directed, and I, therefore, desire to endorse the words that have fallen from Sir Pardey Lukis regarding the General Secretary, and, I think, you will all join with me in thinking that our thanks are due not only to the General Secretary who has worked so hard, but also to the Chairman of the Executive Committee under whose guidance he has worked and that is to Sir Pardey Lukis himself. I can remember smiling at the enthusiasm of the General Secretary when at the first meeting over which I presided he expressed the conviction that in a few years "there will hardly be a hamlet from Tonk to Trichinopoly and from Bombay to Bhamo where the Association is unknown." I think that this day is not so far distant as it seemed to us then and the Indian Council may reasonably claim that the Association has taken firm and healthy root in every corner of the Indian Empire. Even when I cease to rule its fortunes I shall always watch with interest its progress and recall with some personal gratification its great achievement during my term of office as President in India.

The proceeding came to a close at the conclusion a his Excellency's speech.

OVERCROWDING ON RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A correspondent in your yesterday's issue has recommended free use of the alarm chain as a safe remedy to prevent overcrowding in third class carriages over Indian railways. This correspondent does not seem to have looked at this question of over-crowding from all points of views. If the writer were to put himself in place of a passenger looking for room from compartment to compartment on an Indian railway platform, he would not have rushed into print and stoutly advocated the general use of the alarm chain. It is all very well for an aggrieved passenger to use the alarm chain and bring a running train to a stop and be an object of general applause for the time being. It is simply legal, but to advocate it as a general remedy would make matters still worse. If the passengers were to make general use of this remedy what would be the state of the travelling public struggling for room? Suppose I wish to travel by a particular train and am made not to enter a campartment on account of the free use of the alarm chain, I would be in a fix. I cannot afford to wait on the platform and see train after train filled to the rules and regulations of the railway company pass by me. I would rather wish to stand discomfort for some time and persuade the passengers to allow me in. Has your correspondent thought of this question from this point of view? The proper solution of this question lies in the increase of the rolling stock and we must direct our energies towards prevailing on the Government to bring pressure to bear on the railway companies. I fail to see how the alarm chain would help us. The railways are there and we have got to use them and these methods would not improve matters. This is a question that deserves to be brought up for discussion into the Supreme Legislative Council. Unless we agitate year in and year out seriously for increase of rolling stock the overcrowding would not go away from us. Will any of your readers who has used Continental railways tell us how these things are managed in Europe?—Yours etc.

S. V. H.

BENGAL'S UNITED EFFORTS.

PROPOSED MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Sir S. P. Sinha and the Hon. Mr. F. H. Stewart have in a letter to the press proposed that the Sheriff of Calcutta be requested to hold a public meeting for the purpose of co-ordinating and consolidating for the service of the Empire all war relief and war assistance work of the province and the city. The idea is that strong general executive committees representative of every class and community should be formed and empowered to assimilate the existing committees and war funds in Bengal and to bring them into one efficient business management. The object is to prevent unnecessary and costly overlapping, to unite all classes and communities and to provide Calcutta and Bengal with the opportunity for a sustained effort to help the Government in bringing about a speedy and successful termination of the war. The proposed meeting will be held in the first week of July.

"STATESMAN'S" AEROPLANE FUND.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 25.

The "Statesman's" Aeroplane Fund has now reached Rs. 2,51,000, including Rs. 15,000 from Messrs. Ralli Bros and Rs. 5,000 from the "Statesman." The committee to administer the fund in London is Sir John Hewett, Messrs. J. C. Shorrock, A. M. Monteath, T. Macmorren and Paul Knight.

Official and Personal

H. H. the Maharaja of Indore has arrived in Bombay from Matheran and is putting up in the bungalow of H. H. the Gaekwar on the Nepean Sea Face.

H. H. the Thakore of Morvi has left Bombay for Morvi.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" understands that Sir C. Sankaran Nair has not yet been informed when he should proceed to Simla. He intends to visit Calcutta and Bombay prior to taking charge of his office to discuss with Indian public men questions relating to education and sanitation.

Sir Robert Carlyle will hand over charge of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the 2nd July and after retirement will visit Kashmir.

Sir Alexander Pinhey, Resident at Hyderabad, Lady Pinhey and the Misses Pinhey arrived at Hyderabad from Ootacamund on the 23rd instant at about 8 p.m. I saw a motor car standing opposite the Marine Lines station and a crowd around it. A man had been run over and there was an Indian police sepoy in the middle of the crowd whistling for assistance and calling out for the "Victoria." For about five to seven minutes no vicoria was in sight. The crowd and the sepoy, who seemed to be new to the force, suggested to the owner of the car, who was apparently an European, that the man who was run over should be carried in the car to the hospital. But to no purpose. Thus about seven minutes elapsed before a victoria was got hold of and the man who was bleeding returned to his senses.

Now, may I ask, whether it was not incumbent on the motorist to carry the injured person in his own car to the hospital instead of calling out for another vehicle last his own he besmeared with blood at the risk of the injured man, in some cases, bleeding to death. And if the motorist refuses to allow his car to be used, should he not be prosecuted? And who is responsible if owing to the delay the man dies of haemorrhage?

Another point I should like to refer to is the cycle-sized tail lamps some motor cars carry. The numbers are not visible from 5 yards' distance. Some standard size should be adopted and the police instructed to be more vigilant in engorcing the rule.—Yours etc.

Bombay, June 24th.

'A PEDESTRIAN.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

In addition to a long list of Indian Army officers mentioned in despatches the headquarters staff list contains the names of the following officers belonging to or attached to the Indian Contingent:—

Capt. Alexander, 11th Lancers; Lieut.-General Anderson and Major Baird, 12th Cavalry; Temporary Brigadier-General Barorw, 25th Horse; Lieut.-Col. Beatson-Bell and Temporary Lieut.-Col. Bourne, 2nd Lancers; Capt. Brock, 126th Baluchis; Temporary Brigadier-General Brown; Major-General Sir T. Capper; Lieut.-Col. C...pendale; Temporary Brigadier-General Cobbe; Lieut.-Col. Codrington; Capt. Dyce, 9th Hudson's Horse; Major Featherston-Haugh, 8th Cavalry; Capt. Freeland, 35th Sikhs; Brigadier-General Garratt; Major Griffiths, 32nd Lancers; Capt. Griffiths, 107th Pioneers; Capt. Hamir, 129th Baluchis; Lieut.-Col. Hennessy; Temporary Brigadier-General A. E. Holland; ... rary Lieut.-Col. G. E. Holland; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Holman, 17th Cavalry; Temporary Brigadier-General W. B. James; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Longridge, 43rd Rifles; Major Lukin, 9th Hudson's Horse; Temporary Brigadier-General H. J. M. Mac Andrew; Brevet-Col. Norie, 2nd Gurkhas; Surgeon-General O'Donnell; Major Pryce, 18th Infantry; Capt. Robinson, 48th Punjabis; Major Sangster, 2nd Lancers; Temporary Lieut.-Col. Scott-Elliot, 91st Pioneers; Temporary Brigadier-General Southey, 120th Baluchis; Major Stewart, 2-39th Garhwal Rifles; Major Stuart, 40th Pathans; Major Tomkins, 28th Punjabis; Capt. Twiss, 9th Gurkhas; Major Vaughan 7th Gurkhas; Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, Supply and Transport; Capt. Villiers Stuart; Lieut. Watkins, 37th Lancers; Lieut.-General Sir J. Willcocks; Lieut. Willcocks, Royal Highlanders; The Maharaj Kumar of Cooch Behar; Subadar-Major Omar Singh, Sirhind Brigade; and Risaldar-Major Mohiuddin Khan.

EXTENSION OF LORD HARDINGE'S OFFICE.

THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL'S MESSAGE TO THE VICEROY.

The following telegram was sent by his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gandal to his Excellency the Viceroy on the extension of his services:—

I am much gratified to receive your Excellency's telegram announcing his Majesty's pleasure to retain you in your high office upto the end of March.

Permit me to congratulate you on being the first and only Governor-General for the extension of whose Viceroyalty the whole of India has prayed with one heart and one voice. We of this country cannot be too grateful to his Majesty's Government for offering and to your Lordship for accepting the extension at a time when most men after going through what your Excellency has done would have preferred rest and quiet.

This ancient land is indeed fortunate in having so sagacious and sympathetic a Ruler to guide its destinies at so critical a period in the world's history. India cannot have a better hand at the helm and that hand cannot have a better ship to steer in this hour of stress and storm.

I sincerely wish that the success that has attended your Lordship's career in the past may continue to attend it in the future.

BUSINESS TRAINING FOR ORPHANS.

The authorities of the Deccan Metropolitan School, now styled as the Central Business College—have, with effect from 1st April 1915, introduced a free "Orphans' Section" in which only "Helpless" orphans of either sex, irrespective of caste, creed, or colour, will be admitted for a complete and practical course of training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Correspondence, etc. The course of instruction throughout will be strictly personal. As the aim of this College is to raise the standard of education and to supply the demand for experts by imparting expert knowledge, only those who have passed at least the 7th Standard Examination in a Public or Recognised Institution are eligible for admission. And such of the candidates will be admitted as can furnish a certificate in original from a District Magistrate (or from a responsible Government Official) that the applicant is a bona-fide "helpless" orphan. Applications, which should be in the applicant's own handwriting, may be submitted on any day of the month, accompanied by the certificate mentioned above with particulars as to date of birth, sex, nationality, educational attainments, present occupation, place of residence, name and address of one nearest relation, and source of income. Under this scheme no more than four candidates will be admitted during a month, and selected candidates will receive due intimation. Further information will be furnished by the Secretary, Central Business College, 46, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay (2).

MOTORISTS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Alien Enemy Traders in India.

The "Englishman":—Opinion in India is now, we believe, almost unanimous, that upon no account must German firms be allowed to establish themselves again in this country. The difficulty in India is to give full public expression to this opinion. There was never a question on which a public meeting called by the Sheriff was more necessary. The public of Calcutta, as of other parts of India, is not much given to attending meetings of any kind, it is true, but this is surely a subject on which the Calcutta public would make its voice heard in public meeting. Still less is the Calcutta public given to such violent expressions of disapproval as those in London, Johannesburg and other places where the shops of enemy subjects were ruthlessly destroyed by angry mobs. In spite of the absence of the usual modes of expression, however, there can be no mistaking the intensity of the feeling that no German firm must be tolerated upon Indian soil in the future. The very strong representation on the subject recently made by the European Association has commanded widespread approval. But it is rightly felt that on a subject of this kind, the representative commercial bodies of India should make their opinion known with no uncertain voice.

Most Mischievous Allegations.

The "Bengalee":—We protest against the observations which the European Association have thought fit to level against our countrymen that our people are not patriotic enough and may be led away by specious promises and other inducements. These allegations are unfounded. Our patriotic devotion at this crisis of the Empire has been testified to by the highest authorities from his Majesty the King-Emperor and the Prime Minister downwards. But for our patriotism and our loyalty it would have been impossible to have sent to Europe such large contingents from the Indian army. We are told by the Association that our people are liable to be led away by specious promises and inducements. The proof of the pudding, they say, is in the eating. We challenge the Association to point to a single instance in India where our countrymen have been the dupes of mischievous persuasion. Then again where is the evidence for the Association's remark that "there is a large and apparently growing body of disaffected persons and anarchists?" On the highest official authority the anarchists and disaffected persons are a handful. There is not a tith of evidence to show that their number is growing. On the contrary there are signs that the situation is becoming easier. No useful purpose is served by making random and reckless statements of the kind in which the Association has permitted itself to indulge. A strong cause is often weakened by bad advocacy; and here we have a case in point.

Science in War.

The "Madras Times":—To-day there is to be a definite contest between the scientists of Germany and of England to produce some chemical mixture or some physical machine by which to get power over the enemy. It is no longer a matter of searching for synthetic indigo or for synthetic rubber, or of inventing labour-saving machines. Just as factories for useful goods have been turned into factories for explosives, so the chemical and physical laboratories of both countries are to be turned into laboratories of research for death-mixtures and for killing-machines. Researches will by no means necessarily be confined to the laboratories of Germany and of the Allies. It is not unlikely that chemists and physicists in other parts of the world, inspired by the hope of a profit, will be devoting their energies to the production of some new device which they can sell to one side or to the other. Americans in particular may be expected to produce patent death-straps of cunning ingenuity.

Lawlessness in Punjab.

The "Commonweal":—The Punjab Hindu Sabha is doing its work well, but its petition to the Lieut.-Governor reveals a heart-breaking state of things. Musalmans, of course, condemn it as strongly as do Hindus; it is not a matter of creed, but of public order and decency. The rioters may very likely have been stirred up and bribed by German agents, for there are always enough available ruffians among the hill-tribes to use as emissaries to the plains. Their claim to be subjects of the German Emperor may come from such emissaries or may be pure impudence. In view of the partially successful plotting in South Africa, we incline to the former hypothesis. Germany has been plotting all round, and her agents, merchants, travellers, missionaries, have been intimately among us. The most serious thing is the losing—read suppression or stealing—of a murdered man's dying deposition and of the confessions of two approvers. The absence of evidence for crimes committed openly in daylight, and by high-handed violence, implies the complicity of the police.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

BY SANDY SEVENTY.

THE MEN WHO MADE COMMERCIAL BOMBAY.

There is no public institution in Bombay which can lay claim to a long career of eighty years as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, save the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The latter was founded, as already observed in a previous chapter, by the distinguished jurist and eminent political philosopher, Sir James Mackintosh, in 1805. Ten years ago its centenary was fittingly celebrated under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Scott, a countryman of Sir James and a learned scholar whose popularity as a professor of Wilson College has been so well-known. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on the other hand, was established in September 1836, but it is worthy of record that its founders also were mostly Scotchmen. Mr. Skinner, of the then firm of Messrs. Skinner & Co., who long since have earned a reputation for commercial enterprise and enterprise in what may be called the East Indies. They had branches in Calcutta and elsewhere in this country and also in China, which still exists under the more widely known title of Jardine, Skinner & Co. In this firm may be well discerned the typical enterprise of long-headed and hard-headed Scotchmen. In China and in other parts of the civilised world where they have large dealings the name of the firm is a household word. If they have amassed great wealth and earned an enviable reputation for stern commercial integrity it is owing no doubt to the eminent qualities the sons of Caledonia possess, wherever they plant or colonise themselves. In India and China, the Scotch no doubt were the pioneers not only of trade. They were pioneers of education also. It is with the name of a Scotchman, no other than the renowned and brilliant Mounstuart Elphinstone, that the first collegiate institution established in this great city is associated. The earliest professors were chiefly Scotchmen. Our Grand Old Man had had his academic career under them. And his Professor of Mathematics, a science in which Mr. Dadabhoy was so proficient, was Mr. Paton, a Scotchman. The Elphinstone Institution had for its Principal Dr. John Harknerr who was a born Scotchman with all broad accents and all the mannerisms of the Scotsman. As Professor of Logic and mixed Philosophy in the Fifties the writer can recall how fond he was of his great Scottish metaphysician, Sir William Hamilton. Not a lecture was delivered but there was some reference or another to that eminent authority. He was followed by Sir Alexander Grant, by far the most learned Principal and Professor Elphinstone College had the good fortune to have between 1860 and 1866. He, too, was a Scotchman of the Scottish, with an historical lineage, and who had by his translation of the ethics of Aristotle earned a European reputation. The writer learnt all about Greek history and Greek democracy under him; also his Bacon. And many have been the scotchmen who have been the educators of Indian youths in this and other Presidencies. But more of them when the chapter on early education in Bombay in the Fiftees is reached. But not only Bombay but all India is proud of its Scottish merchants who were the pioneers of Commerce.

MESSRS. SKINNER & CO.

Messrs. Skinner & Co., then, founded the Chamber of Commerce under the auspices of a good well-known Governor, whose name is prominently associated with the Medical College in our midst, Sir Robert Grant. Bombay also boasts of a well-known public thoroughfare which bears his name. Bombay was then slowly emerging from its obscurity into commercial importance, thanks to its unsurpassed geographical position in Asia. Who could have dreamt, however, even in the days of Pliny that this Heptensia of ours was to be the greatest gateway of trade between Europe and the East. And yet Bombay was even in 1836 a comparatively obscure port, albeit that the canny Scottish traders, had espied its irreparable value for purposes of commerce and the potential greatness of which it was capable later on. Thus, then, on the 22nd day of September, 1836, when the Chamber was founded, it boasted of the following firms as members. Their names are worthy of record as the merchants who had the farsightedness to assess Bombay at its true value and the commercial eminence to which it was destined to rise. That eminence has long been attained, but it remains to be seen whether that other fishing village on the banks of the Indus is going in the near future to deprive it of that eminence. If none else, that ardent lover of Karachi, and its most able and indefatigable merchant, so long Chairman of the Chamber there, Mr. Montagu Webb, will obtain for it. But he will have to wait till the Euphrates Valley Railway, project once more revived, is an accomplished fact and Europe joins hand with Asia at the rising port. But meanwhile we have to see to the members of the first Chamber of 1836. They were eleven all told:

Skinner & Co.
Nicol & Co.
Duncan Gill & Co.
Leakie & Co.
Gisborne Menzines & Co.
Ritchie Stuart & Co.
Mac Vicker Bure & Co.
McGregor Browning & Co
Dixon Carter & Co.
Gillanders Ewart & Co, and
Firth & Co.

And here we may stay for a few minutes to gaze at the long interval of 80 years to recount the "roll of honour" of these valiant captains of trade to whom Bombay is so vastly indebted. Some names since changed may be identified, but alas, how many find their place no more in the Yearly Calendar of the chamber. The Skinners long since retired to take up their wider relations with the Calcutta and Chinese trade. In their instance, happily, they survive and are still flourishing at Shanghai where they have become the great pioneers of the cotton industry and railways, Bombay wishes them every prosperity and centuries of a flourishing commercial career. Nicolas & Co., however, or as they were lately styled, William Nicol & Co., are gone. And it is sad to relate their place knows them no more either here or in Glasgow. And yet it is necessary to remind Bombay merchants that, if to-day they are proud of their docks, their basin and their bunders, it is owing to the original enterprise of that firm, of whom the brothers John and James Fleming were leading partners. It was they who first launched the enterprise then known as the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, each individual shareholder of which was a most substantial merchant or landed proprietor. It was a Scotch Governor, Lord Elphinstone, who offered the concession to reclaim the basin at Carnac Bunder and further north, and it was a Scotch firm, again, which boldly entered in that high enterprise, the fruition of which was the first Prince's Dock (1880) and the sister docks since built.

THE END OF NICOL & CO.

The Nichols must be deemed the makers of the colossal Bombay trade which we witness to-day. But it would be too long to narrate the instructive but highly interesting history of Messrs. Nicol and Co., which, owing to the financial embarrassments of the mad speculations of 1864-65 was partially crippled,—an embarrassment from which it was never able to recover but succumbed when that mighty crash of the Glasgow Bank overtook the United Kingdom in the memorable year 1878. An equally enterprising contemporary firm was that of Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart and Co. They, too, launched another colossal scheme of public works, the well-known Back Bay Reclamation Co. A sound and substantial concern, it was practically wrecked by the failure of the Asiatic Bank, which had nearly a crore of its money there, and partly by the folly and impatience of the shareholders who, in spite of the wise counsel of the directors, notably its chairman, Mr. Walter Cassels, another great name in the annals of Bombay Commerce, not to wind up the Company, wound it up to the detriment of all the interests concerned. But the history of that gigantic reclamation has already been fully narrated elsewhere by the present writer and need not be referred to here. Suffice to say the fortunes of Mr. Premchand Roychand were indissolubly bound up with that house whose guiding star was Mr. Michael Scott. The firm was greatly crippled and eventually was reconstructed, till it was merged some years ago into another younger firm. Messrs. Leckie and Co. were also great merchants and bankers. They too were overwhelmed by the speculative mania and the aftermath that ensued. The other firms of 1836 either retired or were amalgamated with younger rivals, but the company named Gillanders, Ewart and Co., can be recognised in the firm of Ewart, Latham and Co., whose Calcutta branches known as that of Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., and the London one as Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. Thus it has happened that the original firms which constituted the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in 1836 are gone. Their place knows them no more, and yet what magnificent work they did. Time, no doubt, rolls its ceaseless course, but we can never forget those sturdy traders from the West who established that institution which after 80 years is flourishing in our midst, and to whom the civic and commercial world of Bombay equally well owes a deep debt of gratitude. Honour be to those men.

"A RACE OF THUGS."

"OUTSIDE THE PALE OF ORDINARY CIVILISED NATIONS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 25.

In the course of a long leader on the European Defence Association and the Germans the "Rangoon Gazette" discusses the recent letter of the European Association, Calcutta, to the Government of India, Home Department, supporting the Association. By three acts, says the journal, Germans have placed themselves outside the pale of ordinary civilised nations and until there is a complete change in their national character they cannot be expected to be received by those nations on the same friendly footing of intercourse as that which existed before the war. We can almost as well imagine ourselves as settling down to share amenities of life with a race of Thugs as with the present race of Germans. The Thugs at least have never made any pretence of civilisation. It is to be hoped that the recommendations of the European Association may receive full consideration.

THE AMIR AND HIS HINDU SUBJECTS.

As a gratifying instance of the cordial relations subsisting between his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan and his Hindu subjects, it may be noted, says the Lahore "Tribune," that his Majesty participated in the Kumbh fair celebrated by the Hindus of that country at a sacred spring. His Majesty's camp was pitched at the place and a squadron of troops and his Majesty's band were in attendance. Addressing the assembled Hindus, in the course of a sympathetic speech his Majesty said religioius beliefs were a different thing, but in secular and temporal matters, as the Creator of the world had made him the ruler of Afghan and the Mahomedan and the Hindu alike his subjects, he considered them all as his childeren. For which reason he had attended to take part in the fair and their festivities. After this kind expression the Hindus led by Diwan Niranjan Das, a Colonel in his Majesty's forces, presented an Address of thanksgiving to his Majesty saying how fortunate they considered themselves that on the occassion of their sacred festival they were enabled to see their ruler also, and assuring him of their abiding devotion to him.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain R. Forrester, Black Watch.
Captain C. Woodham, Duke of Cornwall's Lights.
Lieutenant S. D. Rogers, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. F. Dobson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant H. E. Hebbs, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. Blackaby, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant L. Crowther, West Ridings.
Second-Lieutenant W. W. Hollins, Sherwoods.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant D. Hurst-Brown, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant R. Aynsley, North Staffords.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain A. Logan, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain R. H. Moore, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant A. C. Brook, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant M. Spartali, South Wales Borderers.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hingston, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant W. Malcolm, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Hudson, Manchesters.

LONDON, June 22.

WOUNDED.

Captain A. Knox, West Kents.
Captain P. Lyon, North Staffords.
Captain R. Purey Cust, Artillery.
Lieutenant H. R. Barkworth, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant J. Oliver, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. A. Campbell, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieutenant W. Curtler, Worcesters.
Lieutenant D. Powys, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant A. Roberts, 15th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Munro, Cameronians.
Second-Lieutenant W. M. Pollen, Cameronians.
Second-Lieutenant R. Barber, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant H. C. Butcher, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant H. G. Carter, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant G. N. Clark, 8th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant B. L. Clay, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant E. Colbourne, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. G. Dickson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant W. Johnstone, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieutenant P. Mayer, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant J. O'Brien, Duke of Cornwall's Lights.
Second-Lieutenant W. N. Sanders, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant L. Schultz, Gymnastic Staff.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Captain M. Mail, Durham Lights.
Lieutenant C. Holt, Somerset Lights.
Lieutenant W. Primrose, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieutenant E. Charleston, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant E. Dakin, Royal Bancasters.
Second-Lieutenant A. Hall, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant M. Tuteur, Artillery.

NOT SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Second-Lieutenant E. G. Bevan, Northumberland Fusiliers.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS.
PRISONER.

Captain Sir F. Fitz-Wygram, Scots Guards.

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant E. F. Mackenzie, Royal Scots.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant T. Quincey, Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Major O. Eanion, East Anglian Medicals.
Major C. J. Hickie, Royal Fusiliers.
Major W. J. Law, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain A. Debenham, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain G. B. Wood, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain G. W. Dennison, Engineers.
Captain R. P. Lewis, Devons.
Captain D. J. Smithwick, Worcesters.
Captain D. M. Wilkie, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain C. H. Williamson, Manchesters.
Lieutenant G. C. Kay, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant J. B. Leech, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. C. H. Hamilton Manchesters.
Lieutenant H. Hammick, Manchesters.
Lieutenant C. C. Fitzgerald, Medicals.
Lieutenant G. C. Kay, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant R. C. Inglis, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant A. G. Paterson, Scotstaff Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant W. Peppe, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant W. B. Carter, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant J. F. O'Grady, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant R. Hall, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant S. Geldard, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant H. J. Inglis, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant P. de Soissons, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant J. L. Lake, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant W. Cadman, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant H. S. Hellawell, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant H. N. Johnson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant P. S. Marsden, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant D. Norbury, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant S. C. Roberts, Scottish Borderers.
Reverend E. T. Kerby.

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieutenant H. J. G. Davison, West Yorkshires.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 25.

The following additional casualty is reported from the Mediterranean force:—

WOUNDED.

Captain B. R. Moberly, 36th Punjabis.

YPRES IN RUINS.

A CITY OF THE DEAD.

A VIVID PEN-PICTURE OF VANISHED GLORIES.

Writing from the British Headquarters on May 20, a special correspondent of the "Standard" gives a vivid and melancholy picture of the ruin wrought by the Huns at Ypres.

Our guns were banging away viciously (the correspondent writes) as I went into Ypres this morning. The fields on the outskirts of the city were eloquent of the battle that raged about the place from the 22nd April to 13th May. Enormous cavities rent in the green grass, in the rich ploughed soil, in the ditches by the roadside, on the railway embankments, were evidence of the furious bombardment which the Germans maintained on the city and its environs. The farms were shattered ruins, the fields were densely pitted with shell holes, the whole countryside seemed to be strewn with trophies of the battle, empty shell cases, fragments of shells, fuses, discarded overcoats, used and disused rifle ammunition, and empty cartridge cases. Some dead horses were lying about the fields, oppressing the air with the scent of death.

As the precincts of the city were approached the signs of the destruction wrought by the German bombardment became more evident. The mean houses that are always met with on the outskirts of these Flemish towns were smashed to atoms, and through broken doors and shattered windows a glimpse was obtained of the havoc worked among the contents within. Charred rafters and blackened walls and the calcined carcases of horses littering the road showed where the innumerable fires started by the shelling had raged. On the left of the road from Poperinghe stands the convent, a big red-brick group of buildings where, at the time of my last visit to Ypres in March, a Red Cross hospital was installed. To-day the convent was in ruins. The roof and walls were standing, but they had been rent and torn by the heavy howitzer shells that killed three of the heroic nuns who remained at their posts until the wounded could be got away. Further along the road was the gaol, a modern building of red brick, likewise battered and torn by shell fire. I walked with echoing footsteps through the main hall with its tiers of floors, one above the other, on which the cells are situated. The place was wrapped in silence. In a corridor were some British accoutrements, an overcoat, probably left behind when our reinforcements were rushed out of Ypres into the battle line. But of human life not a trace.

SILENCE OF YPRES.

A profound silence rests over Ypres. The life of this once flourishing city of 18,000 inhabitants has been blotted out as completely as its finest buildings and its meanest hovels. In these days of intensive firing we are not used to shuttered houses and silent streets. Passing along an empty thoroughfare you expect to come to a busy street, to see people at the windows, to hear the hum of life. In Ypres you hear nothing save the screaming of shells. One deserted street succeeds another. In all the winding maze of streets of the picturesque old town there is neither sight nor sound of life. The Rue d'Elverdinghe, with its fine old patrician houses and old-fashioned shops, which I found on my last visit teeming with life, with British, French, and Belgian soldiers passing to and fro, with long supply convoys rumbling along, with the town gossips at their old tambours in the doorways and children and dogs and poultry running about the gutter—the Rue d'Elverdinghe is dead. The old houses, with their fine facades and handsomely carved doors, are wrecked. The roofs are torn off, the fronts all pitted by fragments of shell, sometimes the whole front of the house wrenched badly away, exposing all the intimacy of these old Flemish homes to the gaze of the stranger.

The charming little side streets winding away to green fields and pleasant trees are empty vistas now. I followed one. I climbed over piles of rubbish through an open door into a yard where hens and their chickens pecked hungrily among the flower-beds bright with daisies. I went through the back of the house and found myself in a grocer's shop where a shell had entered, making a gaping hole above the shutters, and working havoc among the stores. Coffee and rice and sugar and soap, and goodness knows what, were piled knee-deep about. Further down the alley a dense cloud of nauseous flies was dancing in the sunlight streaming into a poor little house. A sickening odour came from the interior, piled almost to the ceiling with *débris*. It was the tomb of one of the Kaiser's humblest victims.

THE GRANDE PLACE.

A glimpse at an old patrician house in the Rue of d'Elverdinghe showed a splendid room with fine old painted wood carvings of the Empire period, the windows shattered, the chandelier and most of the ceiling on the floor, a handsome bureau and chest of drawers gushing their contents all over the floor, showing how hastily the occupants had packed their valuables and fled. Then I came to the Grande Place, where once stood the Cloth Hall and the basilica of St. Martin, the glory of Ypres and Western Flanders. The great square was a sight to haunt the memory for ever. Seen from the corner leading to the Menin Gate, the once majestic fabric of the Cloth Hall stood up against the brilliant blue sky like a skeleton, grim but noble and inspiring to the end. One side of the great square tower had been blown away, and of its four turrets but two remained. On two sides of the tower the great golden clock faces were still intact, the hand pointing to 5.35. The grand old oaken roof had wholly vanished, the noble facade, so vast, so high, so gracefully planned, was all battered and rent and defaced.

Trembling blocks of masonry, blackened walls, charred beams, twisted ironwork, and incredible masses of crumbled brick formed an indescribable chaos within. Of the great frescoes which adorned the Grand Hall not a vestige is left. In the vestibule at the back two hearses belonging to the municipality, ancient vehicles with cumbersome black trappings, were still standing amid litter of all sorts.

BRITISH PATROLS.

Behind the Cloth Hall the belfry of St. Martin thrust a shattered head into the sky All round the square the Hun had left his mark on the placid old-world houses which for so many generations have contemplated with satisfaction the splendid front of the Halle aux Draps. They were scarcely recognisable as houses now with their fronts blown out and whole floors obliterated. The little cluster of ancient houses clinging to the Cloth Hall in the far corner of the square, known as St. Martin's Cloister, whose carved facades and delicate balconies of wrought iron gilt had been a delight to the eye, were blotted out. Their gaping fronts revealed a glimpse of little gardens flooded with sunshine. The silence was oppressive, unmanning. It was only broken from time to time by the sharp reports of our guns shelling the German lines. No one remains in Ypres longer than is necessary. The town is, in Army parlance, "unhealthy." The Germans shell it still from time to time. In the centre of the square lay a damaged artillery caisson. All about the place the cobbles were torn up by deep shell holes. Now and then a British patrol appeared on its rounds to prevent looting and also to collect any war material left in the place.

By the Cathedral two vehicles were standing. They were laden with Church treasures about to be removed to St. Omer under the supervision of an abbe, an active, kindly Flemish priest, who greeted us sadly in the sunshine. He spoke composedly of the destruction of the Cathedral and of the other two Ypres churches, the Church of St. Nicholas and the Church of St. Pierre.

THE CATHEDRAL.

I entered the Cathedral by the main doorway, over which a statue of Our Lady remained untouched, flanked on either side by the decapitated images of saints. The interior presented an unforgettable spectacle of the most utter devastation which it has ever been my misfortune to witness. The roof had been destroyed practically in its entirety. In its place God's blue heaven stretched across the tall fluted pillars and the broken vaulting. The floor disappeared beneath debris piled man high, beams, masonry, marble slabs, battered metal cherubs and angels, candelabra, broken statues, bricks, and ironwork. The rubbish covered everything—the chairs, the benches, the tombs, including the small slab in the floor at the foot of the high altar, marking the burying-place of Bishop Jansen the Heretic.

The fine old Spanish reredos of black and white marble, surmounted by the equestrian statue of St. Martin of Tours, did not seem to have suffered, but the consecrated altar stone on the altar at its foot was split clean across. The ancient sacristy was a sight I shall never forget. The large and lofty room was ankle deep in bright yellow powder from a high explosive shell, the fuse of which was lying on the floor. In the centre was a great pile of objects reduced to such a splintered mass by the explosion that it was impossible to recognise what they had been. From two heavy metal angels lying beside their gilt trumpets on the floor I am inclined to think that these were the remains of the great brass screen, which was one of the treasures of the church, and which had been probably removed to the sacristy for safety at the time of the first bombardment of Ypres.

From the huge cupboards and drawers lining the walls the vestments of the Mass protruded in wild confusion, chasubles and stoles, many of them exquisitely embroidered. In a corner lay the ornate gold-braided uniforms of the cathedral vergers, the Suisses, with their baldricks and gloves. In an adjacent room were the handsome copes on stands covered with white cloths permeated with the thick yellow dust that lay over everything and got one by the throat.

HAVOC BY A 17-INCH SHELL.

In the old burial ground in the shadow of the Cathedral a German 17-inch shell had torn a gigantic aperture. It measured fully 60ft across and was at least 20ft deep, the largest shell-hole that I have seen in this war. From the sides of the pit mouldy coffin boards protruded and fragments of skulls and bones were scattered all around. Outside the basilica a statue erected to one Alphonse Vandenpeerenboom, a worthy burgess of Ypres and former Belgian Minister of the Interior, has been lifted bodily from its plinth and flung to the ground.

The German gunners can do nothing more to Ypres. Their shells can but uncover the bodies of the hapless civilians lying in their deep graves beneath the ruins. The city is destroyed more completely than Louvain or Dinant. But Ypres, that survived the devastations of the Iconoclasts, of the soldiery of Alva, of the Gueux, and of Alexander Farnese, will rise again. In the meantime Ypres is ours. We shall hold the line.

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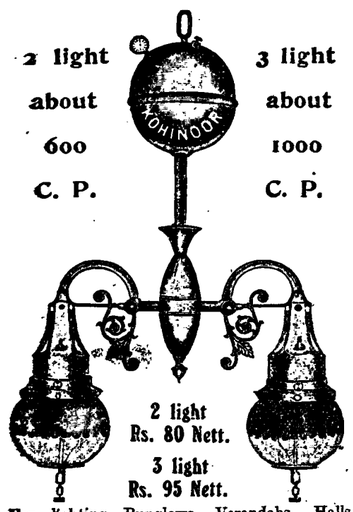

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MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

THE DEWAN'S SPEECH.

FACILITIES FOR INDUSTRIAL IMPROVEMENT.

In the course of his presidential address to the sixth session of the Mysore Economic Conference opened on Monday Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the Dewan, after referring with satisfaction to the work of the various committees, said:

Our State, is mainly agricultural. A purely agricultural country which sells grain and raw material will always remain poor. If you manufacture an agricultural plough or a threshing machine within the State, you will get the machine you want and you will help to retain the money which you would otherwise send out of the country. If from your forest materials, you manufacture chairs, tables, benches and drawing-room furniture, you will make a great deal more money than if you sell firewood.

Agriculture and Manufacture should therefore go hand in hand. An atmosphere congenial to the growth of industrial and commercial activities should be gradually created. Travelling facilities should receive special attention. Railways and roads should be extended and cart-tracks between villages efficiently maintained. There should be no town or village without a hotel or inn run on modern business lines. Our town population, which is less than one-tenth of the total population is inadequate for industrial needs and should be increased at least to one-fifth. Town extensions should be laid out and sites for industrial suburbs and factories kept ready for newcomers. There should be a Museum in every town for agricultural and commercial products as well as for demonstrating industrial machinery and plant. A library, a reading room and a bureau of information are also indispensable. There should be no town without half a dozen industries and no village without one or more rural industries.

THE ECONOMIC STRAIN.

The chief aim of the Economic Conference is to prevent waste and increase production. There is nothing in this aim which could be regarded as at all ambitious or impracticable. The figures I have given show that we do not aspire to reaching the European standard of production. We are nowhere in the race. With aims so unpretentious, there is no thought of supplanting the spiritual ideals of the country. The increase of production I refer to is a measure of supreme necessity. The present margin between the standard of living and destitution is, in the best of season too small to maintain bare decencies of life, and the risks to which our people are exposed in a severe famine are too serious to be trifled with.

Moreover, the economic strain in the country is a growing, not a diminishing evil. The population of the world is increasing rapidly. The struggle for existence is growing keener. Facilities of communication are multiplying and prices of foodstuffs have gone up since 1900 in many parts of the world from 15 to 50 per cent. In these days of growing hurry and strenuous toil, the idle and the inefficient are already finding it hard to maintain existence. The attempt to improve matters, you will thus see, has not come a day too soon.

His Highness the Maharaja has been anxious to give reasonable scope for the progressive instincts of his people and to provide them with every opportunity to improve themselves. It is with this object that His Highness was pleased to inaugurate this Conference. It wants to train the people, improve their present lot in life and assist them to build up their future prosperity. It wants to increase our schools, improve farms, build factories and develop our trade. It puts hope in us of better times for our people. So I commend its work, bespeaking for it the support of all true well-wishers of Mysore.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Reports on the work done by the central committees during the past year were then read. The committee on education reported among other things that in March last a detailed and comprehensive scheme for the development of industrial education in the State was prepared by Mr. Karapur Shrinivasrao. The scheme contemplates the establishment of 28 industrial schools of four grades in selected towns in the several districts. Suitable inducements are provided to attract the proper class of students. Detailed suggestions were given in respect of buildings, equipment and staff. After a careful consideration of the scheme the committee were of opinion that it was eminently practical and they therefore resolved that it should be submitted to Government with a recommendation that it might be carried out gradually according to resources payment to students learning work being made only on the basis of the saleable work turned out by each student. A suggestion has been made in the report on technical education in Mysore that new industrial schools should be started only in places where people come forward with contributions towards the upkeep of such institutions. The committee feel, however, that in the matter of spreading industrial education the initiative must be taken, at the present stage, mainly by the Government. When successful schools have been established in all parts of the State it may be expected that private efforts and local resources will be brought more into play. The compulsory primary education scheme is being worked out gradually. It is too early to see it in full operation yet. Full details regarding the progress of the schemes for the expansion of primary education are not also available yet.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER PULP.

The Industries and Commerce Committee reported *inter alia* that investigations into the practicability of the manufacture of paper pulp in the State are being proceeded with in several directions. The forests have been explored for suitable raw material by special officers deputed for the purpose and a qualified technical expert, Mr. Raitt, has been engaged to conduct tests on samples of grasses and bamboos, locally available with a view to arrive at an estimate of the working costs under factory conditions. An agreement has been arrived at with one of the factories in India to get paper manufactured out of 20 tons of crushed bamboos sent from Mysore. The resources in Mysore, both in grasses and bamboos, appear to be ample for the manufacture of pulp on a commercial scale. The Mysore district is specially rich in large grass areas and eight forests, of an aggregate extent of 456 square miles, have been explored during the year. There are at present two cotton mills in Bangalore and the subject of starting another mill has been under the consideration of the committee for the past two years. It was at first contemplated to establish the mill at Davangere or Harihar, but subsequent inquiries have proved that Bangalore was the most suitable place. The electric energy available at Bangalore would offer a convenient source of power, and facilities for obtaining labour would be greater there than elsewhere. In regard to the question whether there is room for an additional cotton mill in the State the report prepared by the Director of Industries and Commerce offers a conclusive answer. It has accordingly been decided that a mill with 2,500 spindles and 500 looms, with an estimated annual outturn of 32 lakhs of lbs. of yarn and 18 lakhs of lbs. of cotton cloth, may be established with reasonable prospects of success. The capital required to run the mill is about 16 lakhs of rupees.

MANUFACTURE OF MATCHES.

A local company have offered to start a match factory at Shimoga with a proposed output of 300 gross of match boxes per day on a capital of Rs. 50,000. The committee have recommended to Government the grant of certain concessions to be operative only after half the capital is raised. An expert who has had considerable experience as manager and expert of the Oriental Soap Factory, Calcutta, is employed by the committee and is making soap from various oil and fats available locally. Detailed figures as regards the commercial prospets of the industry are now being worked out by the Director of Industries and Commerce. The manufacture of block glass and its subsequent utilisation for glass bangles have been well established as cottage industries in several villages in the State, but as the bangles turned out were very crude the business done was quite small and the industry has been, in common with other parts of India, languishing. With a view to ascertain what can be done to improve the industry and take advantage of the developments effected in other parts of India the committee have taken advantage of the offer of the Director of Industries, Madras, to employ two professional bangle makers from the State in the experiments in glass manufacture now being conducted by him. The bangle makers are working in Madras and the results of the experiments are being watched. The committee on agriculture also submitted a valuable report of progress in the section entrusted to them.

A special committee appointed to report on local finance then tendered an exhaustive account of their activities which covered (1) an investigation of the scope of operation and financial organisation of the several local funds (viz, Municipal funds, local funds general funds, of district and taluk boards and unions, the irrigation cess fund and the village school fund; (2) To suggest measures (a) for their revision and (b) for placing on a satisfactory financial footing such of the local funds as have to be retained and (c) for redistributing their expenditure in fair proportion amongst the several departments of their activities; and (3) To consider the question of the revision of the mohatarfa taxes and to further consider the recommendations of the taxation committee in this behalf.

The various district committees having afterwards read their several progress reports the Conference proceeded to discuss the conclusions arrived at.

HUBLI MUNICIPALITY.

It is notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st October 1915, the Municipality of Hubli shall consist of twenty-four councillors, of whom sixteen shall be elected and the remainder nominated, and that of the nominated councillors four may be salaried servants of the Government.

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WAR RELIEF AT HOME

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE PROBLEM OF CIVIL DISTRESS.

The Executive Committee of the National Relief Fund published on May 25 the report they have made to the Prince of Wales on the administration of the Fund up to and including March 31st last. The total amount subscribed up to that date was £4,907,000, of which £1,960,000 had been allocated for the various objects indicated in the report. At the first meeting of the Committee, held on August 11, it was clear that considerable distress existed among soldiers' families through the delay in the payment of separation allowances.

GRANTS TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The Committee say: "The war had imposed an unprecedented strain upon the Army Pay Department. On the 4th August, when war was declared, the Army Pay Offices had only 1,500 soldiers' wives on their books, and payments to these women were made monthly. Up to that time the Pay Offices had no records of marriages 'off the strength,' and the decision of the Government to abolish the distinction between marriages 'on' and marriages 'off' the strength imposed upon the Pay Offices the task of paying allowances to a large number of wives of whose existence they had no previous information. Within a fortnight of the declaration of war the number of wives entitled to separation allowance had risen to 250,000, and it had become evident that weekly payments were a necessity. As may be imagined, it proved impossible for the War Office at once to provide an organisation adequate to cope with this enormous accession of work. The difficulties were increased by the fact that the addresses of many of the soldiers' families were unknown, and in some cases the men themselves concealed the fact of their marriage. As a result delay in the payment of separation allowances was inevitable, and in order that thousands of soldiers' families might not be left in a destitute condition immediate action was essential."

PRESRVING THE HOME.

"The new armies, which were being recruited from all classes of the community included many men accustomed to a higher standard of living than the class from which, in the main, the Army has been recruited in the past. It was clearly impossible for the families of these men to continue the same standard of living during the war, but the Committee felt that it would be disastrous if homes were broken up through inability to pay a higher rent than could be met from the Government separation allowances. They therefore authorised the payment of an additional allowance, based on the actual rent paid. This allowance was limited to the amount by which the weekly rental, including rates, exceeded 4s. The maximum rent recognised was 12s. per week and the maximum allowance 8s. per week in the provinces and 4s. 6d. per week in London, where the Government allowances are 3s. 6d. per week higher than in the provinces.

CIVIL RELIEF.

Civil distress has been much less than was at one time feared. This is attributed partly to the immense orders placed by the War Office and Admiralty, and partly to the large proportion of the male population absorbed in the new armies. Though the Committee anticipate that the termination of the war, with the stoppage of such orders and the demobilisation of the Army, may produce severe industrial dislocation, they do not anticipate, for the present, any considerable demands on the Fund on account of civil distress. The effect of the war on employment has been more severely felt in the case of women than in the case of men, but the situation has been much relieved by the transference of women in depressed trades to Government contract work, and by the absorption of a certain number of women in work hitherto done by men.

PROFESSIONAL CLASSES.

Distress among the professional classes has presented special problems to the Committee, and it was found difficult to deal with these cases through the ordinary machinery of the Local Representative Committee.

The Government Committee accordingly appointed a Professional Classes Sub-Committee, and grants from the fund were made on the recommendation of this Committee to benevolent societies and similar associations whose membership is drawn from the professional classes. A list of these grants is given. As, however, it was found that there were cases outside the scope of the benevolent societies associated with the various professions, a Professional Classes Special Aid Society was appointed to deal directly with those cases which cannot be provided for through existing benevolent associations. The causes which have operated to reduce distress among the industrial classes do not affect the professional classes to the same extent, and there is reason to anticipate that in certain professions the amount of distress is likely to increase in the near future. The professional classes have ordinarily some reserves to draw upon, and distress, therefore, does not become acute so rapidly as in the case of the industrial classes, and for this reason the comparatively small amounts of the grants already made must not be taken as indicating the future requirements of this branch of the Fund's work.

Grants to local committees in respect of civil distress amounted to £239,907 11s.

THE GARDA LAKE CAMPAIGN.

ITALIANS ENVELOPING MOVE.

WEST OF TRENT ROAD.

The "Stampa" special correspondent on the Trentino frontier sends a graphic account of the Italian advance into Irredentist territory to the conquest of Monte Altissimo, Corno d'Aquilio, Monte Corno and Monte Foppiano.

It was at midnight, on May 23, that the bugles sounded the alarm throughout the Italian encampments from Caprino di Garda to Ferrara di Monte Baldo. The Venetian Alpinists, Piedmontese gunners and legions of Bersaglieri leapt out, vibrating with emotion at the thought that their long pent-up impatience to get at the enemy was about to find vent.

LAKE GARDA TO ADIGE.

The advance guard of the Italian army set out, slow but sure, that rainy, muddy midnight from Ferrara amidst the sudden roar of artillery. Their objective was the occupation of the stern, lofty heights of Monte Baldo, which dominate all of the most important Austrian positions around Garda, from Mori, in the eastern zone of the lake, to Riva, at the north of the lake, and thence along the connected mountain chain dominating Roveroto and the entrenched Austrian camp at Trent.

It was known that the Austrians had strongly fortified those forbidding peaks which must now be captured at all cost to protect the eventual advance. Torrential rain had flooded the Capriano and turned Ferrara into a muddy lake, so that it was no easy task to drag their mountain artillery along the valley of the Adige and thence up the slopes of Monte Altissimo, where the summit to be gained towers 6,930 feet high. Nevertheless, the undaunted pioneers of the Italian army accomplished this feat, and before midday on the 24th raised the tricolour flag on the highest point amidst enthusiastic shouts of "Viva Savoia," which were echoed back by comrades on the lower slopes.

CROSS-FRONTIER GUNFIRE.

During the toilsome ascent the Italian forts on the Adige, at Punta di Naole and Rivoli, had cannonaded the Austrian forts without obtaining any reply beyond volleys of rifle fire from the Austrian patrols along the frontier, who did their best to impede the advance.

In brief combats meantime, another Italian column had climbed from Malcesine (on the east shore of Lake Garda) along the slopes that descend to the shores of Lake Garda, so that both companies met each other near the summit from opposite sides in the full blaze of the glorious morning sun to find the Austrian fort abandoned. The fugitives had left behind large quantities of polenta and tinned meats. Fearing some wily design on the part of the enemy in having relinquished such a capital position after so slight a resistance, the military command prudently withdrew the troops from the summit towards evening to avert a night surprise attack. However, the enemy did not show up, and by the following night the gallant gunners had dragged up the heavy artillery which at dawn on May 25, was pointing towards the Austrian camp at Riva di Trento.

EAST OF THE ADIGE.

While these operations were being carried out a separate advance was taking place along the whole borderland of Verona and Vicenza, where infantry, protected by field and mountain artillery, had traversed the rich mountain pasture lands by way of St. Anna di Valpollicella and La Fosse to the frontier Customs barracks at Corno d'Aquilio. This force demolished the boundary walls and proceeded to Osteria della Sega, six kilometres further on. This position was found abandoned. The following morning they arrived at Monte Corno, where guns were planted for direct fire against Borghetto and Avio. Other forces simultaneously swooped up the northern side of the Lessini mountains, east of the Adige, occupied Monte Foppiano without serious losses, and mounted guns directly over against Ala, the Austrian frontier station on the Adige.

At the moment the "Stampa," correspondent closes his dispatch, the Italian artillery from these heights were sending shells against Ala.

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NORTHCLIFFE AND KITCHENER.

THE MEANING OF THE VENDETTA.

Writing in the "Daily News and Leader" on May 22, Mr. A. G. Gardiner says:—

The gravest blow that this country has sustained since the war began has befallen us this week. It is not the fall of the Government. That, it is true is sufficiently serious—serious because of the peril of changing horses while crossing the stream, serious because of the effect which this evidence of internal disunion will have abroad, still more serious because we have lost a Government, which, by universal consent, has conducted this war with extraordinary capacity and are about to have a Government of whose capacity we know nothing.

To every Liberal, of course, the event is one of profound sorrow. It is the tragic close of a great drama. In that drama the poet might see the spirit of Liberalism fighting, like the Greeks of old, a ten years' war against an embattled Troy, and in the end being struck down not by its enemies but by an implacable fate. It needs, indeed, little exercise of the imagination to see in the story of these years the element of an heroic combat, in which every victory leads to a fiercer struggle and which, when the final triumph seems assured, is enveloped in universal disaster by the thunders of Olympus. The Immortals have had their sport with the mortals, have grown tired of the play and have overwhelmed the foes in a common ruin. The Liberal Achilles and the Tory Hector are no longer fighting against each other for the possession of Helen, but with each other for the life of Helen, in whom we may see the symbol of the soul of freedom in all the world.

THE FALL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In the midst of this vaster conflict we have little thought to spare for the pitiful ending of a great story. Yet there is no one for whom Liberalism means the vital principle of human society who does not feel today that a great light has been quenched and that the darkness that has come upon the earth in these days is, for him at all events, deepened. His thought goes back to that triumphant dawn ten years ago. He sees again the historic scene in the Albert Hall when Campbell-Bannerman, who had borne the flag so bravely during the dark days of reaction, appeared before the country as the head of a Liberal Government. The emotions of that night can never be forgotten. We had, like Ulysses, reached an arch wherethrough gleamed the untravelled world, and we had only to enter and take possesion. And when, a few weeks later, the nation repudiated the Balfour Government and everything for which it stood with a violence and emphasis unparalleled in political history it seemed that at last after many false starts democracy's title deeds were secure.

And now the end has come amid the thunders of battle and the collapse of all the laborious achievements of men into the feverish barbarism of war. It is a tragic end to a Ministry that has fought so brave a fight to humanise society and whose work has no parallel in this or, indeed, any country either for magnitude or for spirit. Whether it ought to have fallen we must leave for the historian to decide in that calm which will one day come back to the world. Perhaps he will say that it ought not—that Mr. Asquith should have adopted the course of Signor Salandra in Italy and resigned. That course would have solved his difficulties and shown that there was no alternative to him any more than there was an alternative to Salandra in Italy.

THE CHOICE.

But it is not the fall of the Government to which I refer as the greatest blow this country has sustained during the war. It is the manner of its fall. For what is the ultimate truth about the disaster? It is not the result of the disagreement between Lord Fisher and Mr. Churchill. It is not due to the deficiencies of Lord Kitchener. These things are only the immediate causes. It is due ultimately to this fact, that in the midst of the most stupendous struggle in the history of the nation the issues of life and death are the sport of a sensational journalist. This is the plain fact of the situation and no one intimate with events doubts it. It is the fact which the country has to face, and the most serious problem at this moment is not who is going to form the new Government, but what is that Government going to do with Lord Northcliffe. For this thing is clear, either that frenzied office boy must be suppressed or no Government can live. It will have surrendered its authority to the mob that Lord Northcliffe hounds on in the columns of "The Times," "The Daily Mail," and the "Evening News" and it will die by the mob. We have to choose, in fact, between responsible Government and a Press dictatorship.

THE PRESS DICTATOR.

Now there may be something to be said for a dictatorship, but there is nothing to be said for an anonymous dictatorship, effected by the simple for a dictatorship, effected by the simple process of capturing the newspapers and using them to poison public opinion. A dictator has to come into the open. He is seen and known, and he stands or falls by virtue of his own visible acts and purposes. But an anonymous dictator, who skulks behind his newspapers, can play the secret assassin without ever being seen by the public, ever being called on to explain his motives, ever suffering the penalty of exposure.

Let us see what this power means in the hands of an unscrupulous adventurer like Lord Northcliffe. And in the first place let us remember who Lord Northcliffe is. He is a man whom the public has never seen and never heard. He came to fortune by exploiting the shallowest form of journalism, represented by "Answers," "Comic Cuts," and a multitude of similar sheets. And these journals are the measure of his mind. He has become the master of "The Times," but he still retains the outlook of "Answers" and "Comic Cuts," and his whole career has been a record of vulgar sensationalism, divorced not only from any moral purpose, but from any intelligible meaning except the exercise of power.

THE IDOL.

Now as an illustration of the methods and motives of this man I do not propose to take his vendetta against Mr. Asquith. I will only say in passing that that vendetta is not finished with the fall of the Government. Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey are still marked down for slaughter. I will take the case of Lord Kitchener because the destruction of Lord Kitchener is the immediate object which Lord Northcliffe has in hand and because the case illustrates all his processes.

At the beginning of the war Lord Haldane was engaged at the War Office and there was expectation that he would resume his old position as Secretary of War. That would have been the obvious course, for Lord Haldane was the maker of the British Army and he was the author in 1911 of that scheme for the dispatch of the Expeditionary Force which worked with such surprising smoothness in August last. The presence of a civil head at the War Office was especially necessary at a time when the whole civil resources of the country had to be applied to the improvising of a great army and no one was so marked out for the task as Lord Haldane, whose organising genius is indisputable. But Lord Northcliffe saw that he could stampede the Government in a moment of excitement and the streets flamed with his placards about the "Haldane Scandal" and his demands for the appointment of Lord Kitchener. And in "The Times," the "Daily Mail," the "Evening News" and the "Weekly Dispatch" he called for Lord Kitchener with varying degrees of violence. The prestige of Lord Kitchener was so great that the Government yielded.

WHY THE IDOL FELL.

Lord Northcliffe had won his first great victory in the war. He had made his nominiee head of the War Office and he now looked for his reward. He was Caesar's Caesar. But he had mistaken Lord Kitchener. That distinguished soldier, like Mr. Asquith, is not a gentleman who cultivates the Press or politicians. He declined to be the tool of Lord Northcliffe. He would give him no special privileges for his newspapers, he brought down his hand very heavily on the disgraceful "Would to God" message of "The Times," above all he refused to declare for Conscription. Now Lord Northcliffe's second object in the war was Conscription. When he was asked to support some recruiting scheme his reply was "I will not lift a finger for two reasons, because of the way the Government have treated my papers and because I want Conscription." But Conscription did not come and the chief obstacle to it was the man he had put in power. Such ingratitude could not be tolerated.

THE ATTACK.

Lord Northcliffe had failed to run the British Army through Lord Kitchener, but he had still another string to his bow. It became evident that being refused admission at the front door, so to speak, he was forcing himself in at the back. There began to appear in his papers significant evidence that he had a friend at the front. The famous message of his Military correspondent about shells indicated to the public who that friend was. But the fact had been notorious for some time among those familiar with events behind the scenes. The visits of Lord Northcliffe to Sir John French were much discussed and much resented and the special attentions given by Sir John French to Lord Northcliffe's representatives were the subject of the gossip of Fleet Street. If Sir John French had any grievance against the administration of the War Office at home his obvious course was to make his representations to the head of the Government. If he did that and did it without success his duty was to resign. The last method of securing a remedy was a newspaper campaign.

But Lord Northcliffe had now got the whip hand to Lord Kitchener and day by day the venom of his attacks on the man who refused to be his obedient servant increases. The fact that he had been his patron only embittered his campaign, for Lord Northcliffe is as faithless to men as he is to causes. The attacks have culminated in an impudent denunciation to Lord Kitchener's latest recruiting appeal. "Lord Kitchener Must Stop It" he says with brazen effrontery, and as though assured by the fall of the Government that his power is now established and that he can defy every authority, he announces that he will refuse to publish the advertisement and demands Conscription and the deposition of the man whom he exalted and whom he is now resolved to destroy.

MOB-RULE.

Now I have taken this episode simply as a specimen of how the Northcliffe dictatorship works. I have not discussed whether Lord Kitchener has failed or not, because that is not the point. The point is that he is where he is because Lord Northcliffe stampeded the Government into putting him there and that now he is to be flung to the wolves because he has not been a dutiful lacky to his patron. If the Army is in peril because of Lord Kitchener's inadequacy it is Lord Northcliffe with whom the public must have its reckoning. And the question for the Government which is being formed is whether it intends to live by his sanction or whether it intends to deal with him as the gravest public peril that this country has to face.

And let it be clearly understood by the Government that they cannot buy this Mad Dervish off with bribes. That has been tried. Mr. Balfour gave him a peerage, but that did not win his loyalty. The latest Government gave honours to his family, that only inflated his pride and enlarged the scope of his ambition. The more the Government pays in blackmail the more it will have to pay. The more it fears him the more aggressive will he become. He rides on the crest of every wave of passion, regardless of what he wrecks and has deliberately set himself to establish mob-government in this country at a time when mob-government means ruin. Had he been in Germany or in France he would have been dealt with as a public peril long ago. But the Government here have hesitated to deal with him, chiefly no doubt, out of respect for our traditions of a free Press and free criticism. But the country is encompassed by perils. Its very existance is at stake. There was never a time when a strong hand on the tiller was more necessary and when the authority of a responsible Government was more urgent. The freedom of the Press is a great thing, but that freedom involves responsibility, and there comes a time when even the freedom of the Press must give place to the safety of the State.

THE OFFICEBOY AND THE DREADNOUGHT.

That time has come with us. The attempt of Lord Northcliffe to establish a dictatorship has been allowed to go too far. It has been the chief factor in the crisis that has come upon us, and unless it is dealt with with a strong hand it will bring this country to disaster. There is no section of the community which does not feel the gravity of this danger. There are none, even among the millions who are the victims of Lord Northcliffe's maleficent influence, who buy his papers and despise the man, who really wish the destinies of this country to fall under the sway of his crude, unbalanced passions. They have laughed at his sensationalism in the past, his Pekin massacres and his sweet-pea sillinesses. But he is no longer a jest: he is the most deadly enemy that this country or this Empire has to face. He is ready to set either in a blaze to light a placard.

Do not let us misunderstand the position. The man is nothing. He has neither intellect nor purpose: nothing but an idle passion to be mischievous and masterful. The source of his power is not in himself or in anything that he has done. It is in the possession of an unexampled vehicle of influence. He is great, as the German Emperor is great, because of the machine he controls. Take him away from that machine and he is as negligible as any officeboy. But with that machine he is as dangerous as if that officeboy were in control of a Dreadnought. The scene on the Stock Exchange yesterday is the first clear hint that the peril is fully understood. It is the first clear instruction to the Government, too, that the nation expects this peril to be swept from its path.

A DARK OUTLOOK.

The times are dark, the dangers many. The crisis that has brought the Liberal Government to the dust is far from over. It has come from many causes, intrigues, rivalries, quarrels, ambitions. All those causes are at work at this moment, and behind them is the growing feeling in the Liberal Party that there has been foul play in quarters where foul play will never be forgotten or forgiven. The Government, after piloting the country through the most perilous currents it has ever been embarked on, is dead, and in the midst of the war we are floundering in a domestic bog the issue from which no man can foreshadow. Lord Northcliffe may rejoice at the confusion he has done so much to create, but the country will deserve any disaster that can befall it if it permits his sinister influence to play with its destinies again.

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CLAIM BY AN INSURANCE AGENT.

INTERESTING ALLAHABAD CASE.

At the Allahabad High Court on Monday, his Lordship Sir George Knox decided an appeal preferred by one K. K. Shavaksha against an order of the Subordinate Judge of Allahabad. In this case, says the "Pioneer," the plaintiffff.appeallant sued the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, through their Local Secretary, Mr. H. D. Dantra, in respect of his commission as an agent, etc. It was set out in the plaintiff.appellant's petition that he was employed in the establishment of the defandant Company as a paid agent from the 1st January 1908 to 3rd August 1909. During his employment as paid agent the appellant discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Company and they had no occassion to find fault with him. In the month of July, 1908, he was given a pension rule book by the Company in order that he might be eligible to a pension at the end of his service in common with the other employees of the Company and from the 1st of July, 1908 to the 30th June, 1909, regular deductions were made from the appellant's salary in accordance with the rules of the Oriental Life Assurance Company's pension fund. On the 24th June, 1909, the plaintiff was suddenly informed by Mr. Dantra, the Secretary of the Company, that he was not eligible to the pension fund and hence the pension rule book which was with the appellant was to be returned. On the 29th of June he made a representation to the Company saying that as his services had been satisfactory he ought not to be deprived of the pension fund. On the 16th July he again wrote a letter to the Company to the same effect. The letter was misinterpreted by the officers of the Company and he was asked to submit an apology for it on pain of dismissal. He wanted to go to Bombay in order to explain his letter, but Mr. H. D. Dantra, the Local Secretary, prevented him from doing so. In order to prevent ill-feelings he tendered an apology, as was required, but the apology was not accepted and his services were dispensed with on the 3rd of August 1909. He then went to Bombay and saw the manager of the Company and wrote an unqualified letter of apology at the dictation of the manager, but in spite of that letter of apology he was informed that he would not be re-instated. Since then the Company, against their established practice, stopped paying the appellant the bonus commission and commission on first premia and renewals, but they were ready to pay him commission up to the 3rd of August on which date he was dismissed.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

His lordship, in dismissing the appeal, remarked that it was a manifest attempt to get behind a finding of fact. The lower court said his lordship, found that the plaintiff-appellant was not entitled to the commission which he claimed. In support of his claim, the plaintiff appellant put forward a letter coming from the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company. Even if the letter were accepted, his lordship remarked, as evidence of any kind of contract, it was fatal to the appellant's claim.

PUNISHING SPIES.

THE POWERS OF THE CIVIL COURTS.

It has been assumed that spies who are convicted by Civil Courts must be hanged instead of being shot, writes the "Westminster Gazette." Kuepfele, whose trial at he Central Criminal Court was brought to so dramatic a close by his suicide in Brixton Prison, was, it seems, under this impression. "I would have preferred," he wrote in the message he left in his cell, "the death to be shot, but do not wish to ascend the scaffold as a——" He finished the sentence with a Masonic symbol with the letter "G" in the centre. This assumption would appear to be erroneous. The Defence of the Relam (Amendment) Act, under which persons may be tried by a Civil Court for offences which are triable by a military tribunal, contains this provision:—

"Any offence against any regulation made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, which is triable by court-martial, may, instead of being tried by a court-martial, be tried by a civil court with a jury, and when so tried the offence shall be deemed to be a felony punishable with the like punishment as might have been inflicted if the offence had been tried by court-marial."

The expression "like punishment" must mean something more than the mere infliction of the death penalty. A court-martial has, of course, the power to order a convicted person to be shot. A civil court, in dealing with offences with the "like punishment" as a court-martial may inflict, must—if words retain their ordinary meaning—possess the same power. The "punishment" of a man who is shot cannot be said to be "like" that of a man who is hanged.

It is, too, under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act that the court, during the trial of Kuepferle, was sometimes open to the public and sometimes closed. The discretion of the Court in this matter of publicity is very wide:—

"In addition, and without prejudice, to any power which a Court may possess to order the exclusion of the public from any proceedings, if, in the course of the trial of a person for a felony under this section, application is made by the prosecution, in the interests of national safety, that all or any portion of the public should be excluded during any part of the hearing, the Court may make an order to that effect."

To this provision, however, there is one important exception. The Act provides that "the passing of sentence shall in any case take place in public." This is a notable departure from the practice which obtains in ordinary cases tried *in camera*, in which the delivery of the judgment, as well as the hearing of the evidence and the arguments, takes place in private.

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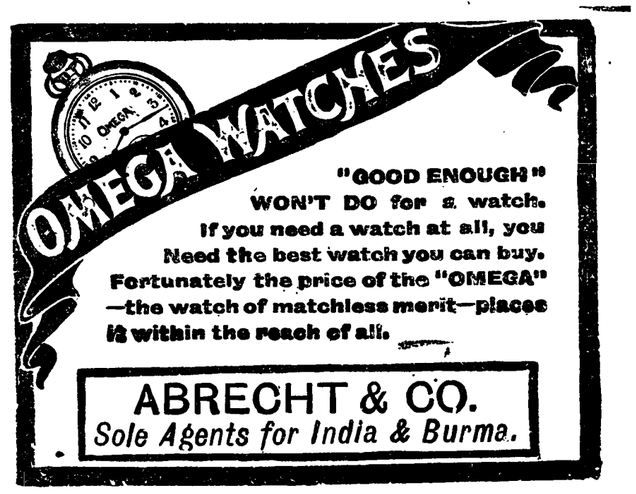

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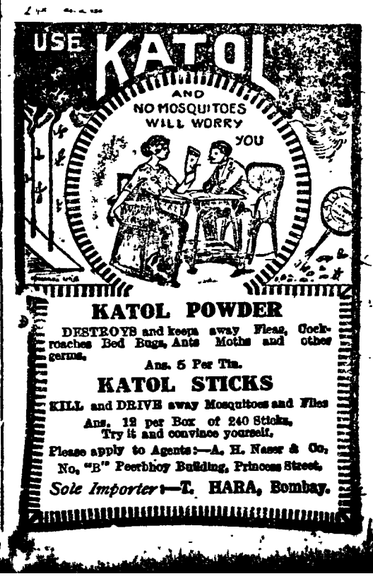
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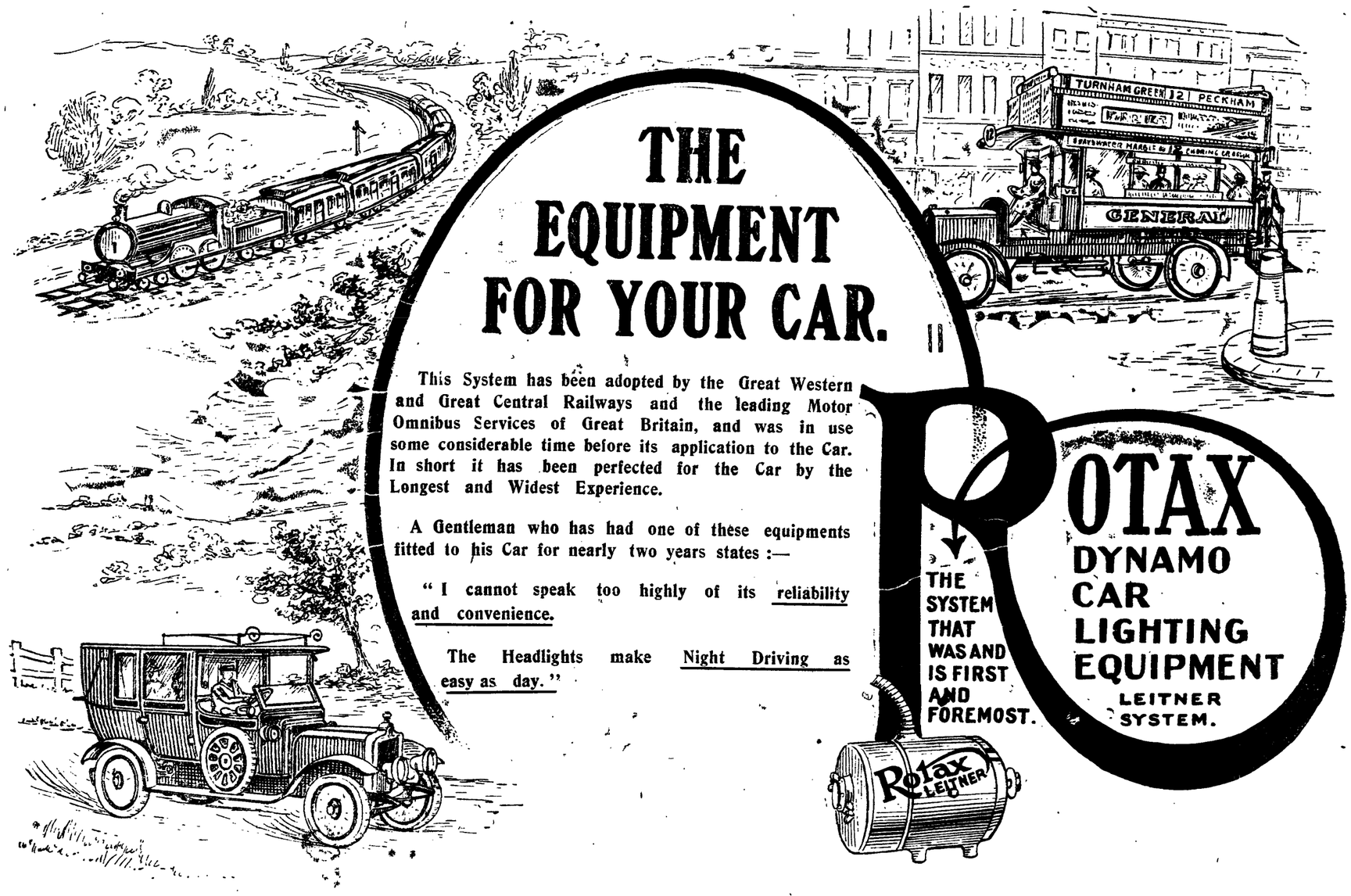

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